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Life and Battles of

DUTCH SAM,

THE PHENOMENON.

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Nature has done wonders for him respecting a most excellent constitution; but to such a fine requisite he pays no attention whatever towards its preservation—training to Sam is of little use, as his existence might be endangered from indigestion, if the coats of his stomach were not well diluted with copious libations of Deady's brilliant fluid; and which must be procured for him at all events, either directly or under the rose! Those who know him best, would feel no hesitation whatever in (if not give a preference to) matching him at a day's notice, instead of a month's training!

Regarding his mental acquirements, Sam is flash to the very echo; and it is thought, that no individual could portray in richer colors the adventures of a cabberoose than the character in question, and who, in the slang chronicles, would be denominated a gammoner of the first brilliancy; down to all tricks of life, and not to be had on any suit whatever!

Sam's first regular set-to was with Caleb Baldwin.

Caleb Baldwin entered the lists with Dutch Sam, at Woodford Green, near Hornsey, on August, 1804. It was a battle that had long excited considerable attention in the sporting world, from the great celebrity of the combatants. Caleb had for his second the veteran George Maddox, and Paddington Jones for his bottle-holder; and Dutch Sam was attended by Bill Wood and Puss, Upon stripping, the odds were in favor of Caleb Baldwin.

Round 1. The spectators were extremely anxious to witness on which side the first advantage appeared—great expectations were placed upon Caleb, whose experience, well-known bottom, and scientific accomplishments rendered him a finished pugilist; and Dutch Sam was an object of considerable attraction among the Fancy in general, after some displays of the art, Sam made a hit, which did not tell; but Caleb, eager for the fray, returned the compliment extremely sharp, and put in a desperate facer, that levelled his opponent. Three to one in favor of Caleb.

2. Sam felt impressed that he had a trump to deal against, and appeared rather shy of Caleb; when the latter, full of spunk, and knowing there was no time to lose, when a favorable opportunity offered, punished away both right and left, treating Sam with a prime taste of his milling qualities, that levelled him once more with his mother earth.

3. Sam displayed a little more confidence, and put in some hits, but the superiority of Caleb was now manifest, who dealt out punishment so severely upon his opponent's frame, that, upon the termination of this round, Sam positively declared to his second, he was beaten, and must give in: but Bill Wood smothered the sound, and brought him forward again to face his man!

The 4th, 5th, and 6th rounds were all in favor of Caleb, and Sam was so perfectly convinced in his own mind it was against him, that he declared once more to his second he could fight no longer; when Bill Wood clapped his handkerchief upon his mouth, and would not let him speak, and assisted by Puss, they again brought him up to renew the contest! which was continued with uncommon severity and both bleeding profusely till the

9th. When, after the exchange of some good blows, Caleb put in a tremendous hit on Sam's temple, that brought him down instantly: and Sam appeared considerably depressed from its effects, and till the

13th. The superiority of Caleb was manifest to all the spectators; and with the experience of a veteran pugilist, endeavored to improve every favorable turn that presented itself. Caleb displayed good science, and Sam considerable talent; and the judgment and bottom exhibited on both sides were of the first quality—stopping dexterously, and returning sharply were often discernable in both the combatants, till the

20th. When Caleb for the first time began to show some slight symptoms of fatigue; and Sam seemed rather to be gaining ground till the

23d. When the Champion of Westminster was considered something on the decline, and although he put in several blows, they were not of any serious effect; while on the contrary, Sam appeared to increase in gaity, and dealt out his hard blows with considerable success, till the

26th. When the decision of the battle was nearly left to the effect of chance, as both of the combatants were so completely exhausted as not to be able to stand up at the appointed time—and in this precarious state of things, if any proper criterion could have been established to form a judgment, which was the most likely of the two to prove the conqueror it was Sam, whose exterior did not appear quite so much disfigured as his opponent; and it ought not to be passed over here without honorable mention, that Sam's conduct was highly praiseworthy, and his humanity conspicuous, in nobly disdaining to hit his brave adversary, who was already stunned from a severe blow of his left hand, and nearly in the act of falling, when Sam, instead of following up the advantage with his right, with a manly feeling made no use of it.

37th. For the last ten rounds, Caleb was much distressed, and the true game which had been so much distinguished in all his other battles, here, if possible, showed itself greater than ever. From his exhausted state, the blows of Caleb, although well meant, lost their effect, and it was with the greatest reluctance that his brave heart acknowledged that he was conquered, who had so long, and so often been accustomed to the shouts of victory.

Sam, in proving the victor, had not much to boast of; and who was so severely punished, that he could not have lasted much longer: and so strongly was he impressed with the valor and hardihood of Caleb, (who was by no means in good condition, from bad health, at the time he fought,) that, upon being matched to fight in the ensuing September, at the particular challenge of Baldwin, for twenty guineas, Sam forfeited his deposit and declined.

Sam entered the lists with Britton, a Bristol hero, (a pugilist of no mean pretensions, and who had fought Jem Belcher for half an hour when Jem was in his prime,) on April 27, 1805, at Shepperton Common, Surrey. It was a well-contested battle—and, after considerable game and science being displayed on both sides, during thirty rounds, Sam was declared the conqueror.

It is curious to remark, that the first four rounds of the fight between Sam and Britton were well-contested; but Sam recovering from rather an inebriated state, and understanding that Britton was a plant upon him, dealt out his death-like punishment so rapidly upon his opponent, that he was ultimately finished in style. Sam's conduct throughout this fight was truly singular:—in milling Britton down, Sam, in a manner peculiar to himself, frequently went off his legs, in order to get alongside his opponent on the ground, then, patting Britton on the back, exclaiming, with a smile, "what, you are a plant, are you? so help my Cot! I'll soon plant you?" And once during the battle, when Britton was rushing in to mill Sam, the latter treated him with the utmost contempt, by holding up both his hands, calling out to the spectators—"See, see, this plant wants to kiss me!" and then, with the most perfect indifference, hit Britton cleanly down.

Sam was at length, matched to fight with Tom Belcher, for one hundred guineas, on February 8, 1806, at Moulsey Hurst, in a roped ring. Gulley seconded Tom Belcher, and Dick Whale his bottle-holder; and the attendants upon Dutch Sam were Mendoza and Tom Blake. Bets were extremely flush, but no odds offered.

Round 1. Great expectations were formed of a complete display of science, and the eyes of every spectator were on the alert, in viewing the attempts of his favorite hero—Sam threw out a lure; but Tom was not to be had, and made a good hit, which was quickly returned by the Jew; and Belcher, in endeavoring not to be behind hand, lost his equilibrium in putting in a blow, and fell.

2. Belcher, extremely active, and with good effect, hit his opponent right and left—Sam Slightly returned, when they closed and fell.

3. Sam tried to punish Tom's ribs; but Belcher's guard was too secure, and gave him a good hit for his intention; they closed and fell. Five to four on Belcher.

4. In this round Tom proved himself to be a first-rate pugilist, his science was truly eminent, and he appeared the most prominent hero of the two; notwithstanding Sam's rallying, he warded off his strength with great dexterity, and punished away with his right hand; but Sam, by dint of stamina, threw his opponent.

5. Of no importance.

6. Both the combatants intent upon losing no time, and several severe blows were exchanged, but in favor of Tom, who stopped the desperate hits of his antagonist with singular adroitness.

7. Tom, in a rally, made his opponent's head rattle again; but Sam received the shock undaunted, and hit Belcher on the eye; in closing they both went down.

8. Both pelting away, when Belcher threw Sam. Two to one on Tom.

9. Belcher some little the worse for his exertions, which Sam perceiving, ran in, and knocked him down.

10. Belcher tried to punish his opponent's nob; but without effect, and fell through exhaustion, after Sam had rallied. The odds now shifted, and seven to four were offered upon Sam.

11. Hitting and stopping on both sides dexterously managed; in closing, Sam fell uppermost.

12. Belcher made the best of himself, and showed off rather gay; but his blows were without effect, and he fell, to all appearance, much enfeebled. Two to one on Sam.

13. Tom, somewhat recovered, made his opponent's head feel the effects of it, which rendered him so shy, that Belcher went in, and without difficulty threw him.

14 and 15. Belcher was again looked up to, and Sam still shy. Even betting.

16. Sam, impetuous, endeavored to serve Tom out, and followed him round the ring; but Belcher paid him for his temerity.

17. The science displayed by Tom in this round was truly excellent—his distances well judged, and his blows told. Odds six to five on Belcher.

24. In the last six rounds, Belcher took the lead—but both the combatants were on the decline, and though several hits were exchanged, they were not effective.

25. Belcher, although weak, appeared so formidable in the eyes of his opponent, that Sam did not like to meet him.

26. Belcher, without hesitation, put in a good facer, and concluded the round by throwing Sam. Tom the favorite, the odds laid upon him.

29. In the last two rounds, Belcher continued to exert himself, in the best manner; but still he betrayed great weakness.

As far as science could protract, and bottom render it assistance, they were manifested by Tom Belcher in the above contest, who continued fighting till the fifty-seventh round, when nature so completely forsook him that he was compelled though reluctantly, to give in.

The friends of Belcher were not satisfied as to the result of the above battle, and Tom was backed for two hundred guineas to fight Dutch Sam, on July 28, 1807, at Moulsey Hurst, in a twenty-eight feet roped ring. Sam had for his second, Mendoza, and Bitton for his bottle-holder; and Belcher was attended by Bill Warr and Watson.

Round 1. Eager to commence offensive operations, Sam attempted to plant a severe blow on his opponent's ribs; but failed, when Tom nobbed him with two terrible hits, and got away:---science now made its appearance for a short period, when Sam rallied, and, in closing, he fell uppermost.

2. Sam incorrect in his distance, but, notwithstanding, put in a severe right-handed blow on Tom's loins, which Belcher returned by a tremendous facer ---some sparring now took place, when Sam put in so severe a blow upon his adversary's neck, that it brought him down.

3. Sam firm and confident, and Belcher equally game, both pelting away, and good judgment displayed on both sides; in closing, Belcher was thrown.

4. Both the faces of the combatants betrayed visible alteration---Belcher's nose bled copiously, and Sam's eye was much swelled. Belcher put in a hard facer, and Sam, in closing, threw his adversary with great violence.

5. A better round was never witnessed in any fight whatever—science, activity, and bottom, were all upon the alert. Sam made a rally, and many good hits were exchanged, when they closed; but, disengaging themselves, Tom rallied, who, nevertheless, had the worst of it, and went down from a slight blow from his opponent. Five to four on Sam.

6. Both on their mettle, and good hits exchauged. Belcher stopped some severe blows; bui fell rather weak. Six to four on Sam.

7. Rather an irregular round; but in closing, Sam threw Belcher on his head.

8. Of no note.

9. Belcher planted two severe hits, right and left, in his antagonist's face, and threw Sam most desperately.

10. Sam, in return, after putting a heavy blow in the body, threw Tom.

11. Belcher stopped his antagonist's hits with great science; and, in closing, Sam went down.

12. Belcher on the look-out, anxiously endeavoring to save himself; but Sam followed him, and brought him down.

13. Tom stopped two blows with great neatness, and returned a most desperate hit; the effects of which Sam felt severely, and soon after fell, much exhausted.

14. Sam's eyes were now in mourning, and Tom's left side showed the marks of his antagonist's fist, upon which place Sam put in a severe blow, when they closed and Sam went to the ground.

15. Extremely irregular—retreating, hugging, &c. Tom fell from weakness. Seven to four on Sam.

16. Rallying on both sides, and several severe hits were exchanged; in closing Belcher threw his opponent.

19. Hard fighting, and both of the combatants trying for superiority at arm's length, fell from each other's blows.

20. Sam put in a blow upon his opponent's nose; but, in closing, Sam went down.

21. The conflict was now desperate; hitting and stopping without delay; but rather in favor of Sam.

26. Belcher, full of courage, showed himself master of the science, by his dexterity in stopping and returning with severity.

27. Beleher on the decline; and his friends not sanguine; Sam hit him three desperate blows on his already punished side; but Tom, notwitstanding, threw his opponent.

28. Beleher fell from the severe hits received upon his head. Three to one upon Sam.

29. The science of Belcher was still prominent; but he wanted strength to render it effective, and was thrown.

30. Sam's eyes were nearly darkened; but he was still gay, and, in rallying, knocked Tom down. Four to one upon Sam.

31. Tom now convinced the spectators that he was not only entitled to the character of a scientific, but a game pugilist—his courage was truly admirable; but the chance was positively against him, and Sam was no stranger to the circumstance.

32. Belcher, in rallying, fell from weakness.

33. Tom's exhausted appearance was visible; but his brave heart, still anxious to contend, although Nature refused to second his efforts—his blows were of no effect, and he fell from complete inability to proceed.

34, and last round. Which terminated in a manner quite unexpected—Tom, in making a hit at his opponent, fell upon his knees; and Sam in returning struck him—upon which the cries of "foul" were immediately heard. It was a sort of straw to catch hold of and advantage was taken of the circumstance. The umpires, in giving their opinion, were in opposition to each other, and it was some difficulty to get that point settled to the satisfaction of both parties; it was then decided in favor of Sam subject to some future consideration. After considerable arguments at various meetings, and precedents resorted to, upon similar occasions, it was finally decided as a drawn battle, and that a third appeal should be made, which took place On Friday, August 21, 1808, on Lowfield common, near Crawley, in Sussex, in a thirty-feet roped ring, and the following article of Broughton's rules was to be decisive:—

7. That no person is to hit his adversary when down, or seize him by the ham, the breeches, or any part below the waist: a man on his knees to be reckoned down.

Dutch Sam was seconded by Mendoza, and Bitton was his bottle-holder; and Tom Belcher was attended by Gulley and Ward.

Round 1. Considerable anxiety was manifested upon the combatants setting-to, and the interested spectators were much agitated with hopes and fears, upon the decision of this third contest between two such distinguished pugilists:—Sam made a feint with his left hand and endeavored with his right to hit Tom's ribs; but they were stopped. and Belcher returned feebly with his left hand, and, in closing, Sam was underneath.

2. Sam going in to rally, Tom hit him right and left, and likewise stopped two blows. In closing, Belcher was thrown. Betting now commenced—Five to two on Sam.

3. Sam extremely cautious till he had got his proper distance, when, after making a left-handed feint, he put in a terrible blow under Belcher's left eye, that brought the claret out in abundance, and its effects were so severe, that Tom was confused, and who, upon exchanging a hit, was thrown. Three to one on Sam.

4. Both rallying, and exchanging hits at arm's length no advantge on either side; but the strength of Sam was prominent in closing, who threw his opponent.

5. A most excellent round; but rather in favor of Belcher. Sam rallied, but without effect, as Belcher hit him off; notwithstanding, Sam closed, disengaged, and commenced another rally, when Tom put in a most tremendous blow upon the left eye of his opponent, and also threw him a heavy fall.

6. Desperate fighting,—both exhausted and fell together.

7. Belcher put in two slight hits; when they closed irregularly, and fell.

8. Rallying and good science prominent on both sides—hitting and stopping in good style, till they both fell.—Belcher manifested first weakness.

9. Sam incorrect in his distances; his blows did not tell, and Belcher gave him a severe fall. Four to one on Sam.

10. Belcher hit his opponent slightly, when Sam threw him.

11. Sam full of strength, rallied desperately, which was followed up by Tom, but in favor of the Jew. Sam's blows were dreadful, and Belcher's face and body suffered materially, when he fell from weakness.

12. No blows were given. Tom ran himself down. All betters, but no one sanguine to take them.

13. Sam followed the steps of his opponent, and ran himself down.

14. Belcher somewhat shy from the severe beating which he had received, fell from two of Sam's right-handed body blows.

15. Belcher made every effort to put in some good hits; but they were too feeble to do any execution, and fell from weakness while rallying.

16. Of no importance except both the combatants, after closing, appeared to fall from exhaustion.

17. Belcher, in attempting to hit his opponent, was stopped, and, in closing, Tom fell between his adversary's arms on his knees: but Sam who was too strongly impressed with the articles, held up his hands to show that no foul blows should put an end to this contest.

18. Sam, in closing, got his opponent's head under his arm, and fibbed Belcher so severely, that he dropped.

19. Tom fell on his knees, but Sam was not on his guard and only smiled.

20. Sam beat his opponent to the ropes with considerable ease.

21. Belcher still suffering under Sam's superior strength.

22. Belcher, rather recovered, obtained some little advantage.

23. Belcher still livelier, contended spiritedly, till they both fell, and lay along on the ground.

24. Belcher completely astonished his friends by his fine game and resolution, and obtained considerable advantage in a desperate rally, when they both fell quite exhausted.

25. Tom's superiority in the science of boxing was truly conspicuous in this round, his blows were well-directed, but not effective.

26. Belcher still the best, and Sam to avoid Tom's favorite right-handed body blow, threw himself on his face.

27. Sam received a heavy fall after some irregular fighting.

28. Belcher claimed considerable respect and attention from the fine style in which he gained the superiority over his opponent, and also in giving Sam a very severe fall.

29 and 30. Good rallies took place in both these rounds, but rather in favor of Belcher.

31 to 36. It was evident to the spectators that Belcher could not win. The ferocity of Sam was tremendous in the extreme; he followed his opponent to all parts of the ring, putting in dreadful facers and body blows, dealing out death-like punishment, till his brave opponent fell quite exhausted, when his brother Jem took him out of the ring in the most feeble state, and placed him in a gentleman's chariot. It was on the left side, from the kidneys to the crown of the head, where Tom was so severely beaten. Sam's principal injury was a blow under the left eye, and some trifling marks, Sam dressed himself with perfect indifference before he left the ring.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"TWINS, by the powers!" cried the horror stricken Irishman, as the nurse approached, bearing a new pledge of affection from his fruitful helpmate.—"Twins hinny!" cried the nurse; "faith, Murdock, and its the blessed whiskey that makes ye see double this mornin'."

A VACANT MIND invites dangerous inmates, as a deserted mansion tempts wandering outcasts to take up their abode in its desolate apartments.

THE GAME
—OF—
WHIST.
Compiled from the Best Authorities,
—FOR THE—
NEW YORK CLIPPER.

WHIST:
From The Text of Hoyle.

[CONTINUED.]

He who would play whist to perfection, must not be content only with being a master of the calculations contained in this treatise, and also an exact judge of all the general and particular cases in the same; but be a very punctual observer of such cards as are thrown away, both by his partner and adversaries, and at what time.

ADDITIONAL CASES.

When it appears to you that the adversaries have three or four trumps remaining, and that neither you nor your partner have any, never attempt to force one hand to trump, and to let the other throw away a losing card, but rather endeavor to find out a suit in your own partner's hand, in case you have no suit in your own; by which means you prevent them from making their trumps separate.

Suppose A and B are partners against C and D, and suppose nine cards are played out, and also that eight trumps are played out; and further suppose A to have one trump only, and his partner B to have the ace and queen of trumps, and the adversaries C and D to have the king and knave of trumps between them. A leads his small trump, C plays the knave of trumps. *Query*, Whether B is to play his ace or queen of trumps upon the knave? because D having four cards in his hand remaining, and C only three, consequently it is four to three in B's favor that the king is in D's hand; if we reduce the number of four cards in hand to three, the odds then is three to two; and if we reduce the number of three cards in a hand to two, the odds then is two to one in favor of B's winning another trick, by putting on his ace of trumps. By the like rule you may play all the other suits.

Suppose you have the thirteenth trump, and also the thirteenth card of any suit, and one losing card; play the losing card, because if you play the thirteenth card first, the adversaries, knowing you to have one trump remaining, will not pass your losing card, and therefore you play two to one against yourself.

Suppose that you have the ace, king, and three small cards, in any suit which has never been played, and that it appears to you that your partner has the last trump remaining, lead a small card in that suit, because, it is an equal wager that your partner has a better card in it than the last player, if so, and that there are only three cards in that suit in any one hand, it follows that you win five tricks; whereas, if you play the ace and king in that suit, it is two to one that your partner does not hold the queen, and consequently you win only two tricks in that suit. This method may be taken in case all the trumps are played out, provided you have good cards in other suits to bring in this, and you may observe that you reduce the odds of two to one against you to an equal chance by this method of play, and probably gain three tricks by it.

If you choose to have trumps played by the adversaries, and that your partner has led a suit to you of which you have the ace, knave, ten, nine and eight, or the king, knave, ten, nine and eight, you are to play the eight; which probably leads the adversary, if he wins that card, to play trumps.

Suppose you have a quart-major in any suit, with one or two more of the same, and that it is necessary to let your partner know that you have the command; in that case throw away the ace upon any suit of which you have none in your hand, to clear up his doubts, because the odds are that neither of the adversaries have more than three in that suit. The like method may be taken if you have a quart to a king; the ace being played out, you may throw away the king; also, if you should have a quart to a queen, the ace and king being played out, you may throw away your queen; all which lets your partner into the state of your game; and you may play by the like rule in all inferior sequences, having the best of them in your hand.

There is scarcely anything more common amongst moderate players, in case the king is turned up on the left hand, and they have the queen and one small trump only, to play out their queen, in hopes their partner may win the king if it is put on; not considering that it is about two to one that their partner has not the ace, and admitting he has the ace, they do not consider that they play two honors against one, and consequently weaken their game. The necessity only of playing trumps should oblige them to play thus.

A Case which frequently happens.—A and B are partners against C and D, and all the trumps are played out except one, which C or D has; A has three or four winning cards in his hand of a suit already played, with an ace and one small card of another suit; it is A's best play to throw away one of his winning cards, because, if his right-hand adversary plays to his ace-suit, he has it in his power to pass it, and consequently his partner B has an equal chance to have a better card in that suit than the third hand; if so, and B has any forcing card, or one of his partner's suit to play to, in order to force out the last trump, A's ace remaining in his hand, brings in his winning cards; whereas, if A had thrown away the small card to his ace-suit, and that his right-hand adversary had led that suit, he had been obliged to put on his ace, and consequently had lost some tricks by that method of play.

Suppose ten cards have been played out, and it appears very probable that your left hand adversary has three trumps remaining, viz.: the best and two small ones, and you have two trumps only, and your partner no trump, and suppose your right-hand adversary plays a thirteenth or some other winning card, in that case pass it, by which means you gain a trick, because the left hand adversary must trump.

In order to let your partner into the state of your game, suppose you to have a quart-major in trumps (or any other four best trumps), if you are obliged to trump a card, win it with the ace of trumps, and then play the knave, or win it with the highest of any four best trumps, and then play the lowest, which clears up your game to your partner, and may be the means of winning many tricks; practise the like rule so in all other suits.

If your partner calls at the point of eight before his time, you are to trump to him, whether you are strong in trumps or suits or not; because, as he calls before he is obliged to do so, it is a declaration of his being strong in trumps.

Suppose your right-hand adversary turns up the queen of clubs, and, when he has the lead, plays the knave of clubs; and suppose you have the ace, ten, and one club more, or the king, ten, and one small card; when he leads his knave you are not to win it, because it is an equal wager, you not having the king, that your partner has it; also it is an equal wager, when he leads his knave, you not having the ace, that your partner has it, and consequently you may gain a trick by passing it; which cannot be done if you either put on your king or ace of clubs.

A Case for a Slam.—Let us suppose A and B partners against C and D, and C to deal; and let us suppose A to have the king, knave, nine, and seven of clubs, they being trumps; a quart-major in diamonds, a tierce-major in hearts, and the ace and king of spades.

B to have nine diamonds, two spades, and two hearts.

Also D to have the ace, queen, ten, and eight of trumps, with nine spades.

And let C have five trumps and eight hearts.

A is to lead a trump, which D is to win, and D is to play a spade, which his partner C is to trump; C is to lead a trump, which his partner D is to win; when D is to lead a spade, which C is to trump; and C is to play a trump which D is to win; and D having the best trump is to play it; which done, D having seven spades in his hand, wins them, and consequently slams A and B.

If your partner leads the king of a suit, and that you have none of that suit, pass it, by throwing away a losing card, (unless your right-hand adversary has put on the ace,) because, by so doing, you make room for his suit.

Suppose your partner leads the queen of a suit, and your right-hand adversary wins it with the ace, and returns that suit; in case you have none of it, do not trump, but throw away a losing card, which makes room for your partner's suit. An exception to this is, if you play for an odd trick, and are very weak in trumps.

Suppose you have the ace, king, and one small card of a suit, and that your left-hand adversary leads that suit, and suppose you should have four small trumps, and no suit of consequence to lead from, and your right-hand adversary should put on the nine, or any lower card; in this case win it with the ace, and return the lead upon the adversary by playing the small card of that suit, who will have reason to judge that the king lies behind him, and consequently will not put up his queen if he has it; and therefore you have a fair probability of winning a trick by this method of play, at the same time letting your partner into the state of your game.

If your partner forces you to trump a card early in the deal, you are to suppose him strong in trumps, except at the points of four or nine; and, therefore, if you are strong in trumps, play them.

Suppose you call at the point of eight, and your partner has no honor; and suppose you should have the king, queen, and ten; the king, knave, and ten; or the queen, knave, and ten of trumps: when trumps are played, always put on the ten, which demonstrates to your partner that you have two honors remaining, and so he plays his game accordingly.

Suppose your right-hand adversary calls at the point of eight, and his partner has no honor, and you should have the king, nine, and one small trump, or the queen, nine, and two small trumps, when trumps are played by your partner, put on the nine, because it is about two to one that the ten is not behind you.

If you lead a suit of which you have the ace, king, and two or three more, when you play the ace, if your partner plays the ten or knave, and suppose you should have one single card in your hand in any other suit, and two or three small trumps only; in this case lead the single card, in order to establish a saw; and this consequence attends such play, viz.: upon leading that suit it gives your partner an equal chance of having a better card in it than the last player; whereas, had he led that to you, which is probable had been his strong suit, the adversaries would discover your attempt to establish a saw, and would trump out.

Suppose you have the ace and deuce of trumps, and strong in the three other suits; if you are to lead, play the ace, and next your deuce of trumps, in order to put the lead into your partner's hand, to take out two trumps for one; and suppose the last player wins that trick, and that he leads a suit of which you have the ace, king, and two or three more, pass it, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that suit than the third hand; if so, he will then have an opportunity of taking out two trumps to one; when the lead comes into your hand, endeavor to force out one of the two trumps remaining, upon supposition eleven trumps are played out, and the odds are in your favor that your partner has one of the two trumps remaining.

Suppose ten cards are played out, and that you have the king, ten, and one small card of any suit, which has never been led; and suppose you have won six tricks, and your partner leads from that suit, and that there is neither a trump or thirteenth card in any hand; in this case, unless your right-hand adversary puts on so high a card as obliges you to play the king, do not put it on, because upon the return of that suit you make your king, and consequently the odd trick, which makes two difference; if there happens to be only nine cards played out, in the like circumstance, play by the like rule. This method is always to be taken unless gaining two tricks gives you a chance either to save your lurch or to win or save the game.

Suppose A and B partners against C and D, and B has the two last trumps, also the queen, knave, and nine of another suit; and suppose A has neither the ace, king, or ten of that suit, but A is to lead. B should play the nine, because it is only five to four against him that his left-hand adversary holds the ten; and if he plays either the queen or knave, it is about three to one the ace or king is in his left-hand adversary's hands, and consequently he reduces the odds of three to one against him to five to four only.

Vary the foregoing case, and put the king, knave, and nine of a suit into B's hand, upon supposition that A has neither ace, queen, or ten; when A leads that suit, it is exactly equal whether B plays his king, knave, or nine.

Suppose you have ace, king, and three or four small cards of a suit not played, and that it appears to you that your partner has the last trump; in this case, if you are to lead, play a small card in that suit, it being an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that than the last player; if so, the probability is in your favor that you make five or six tricks in that suit; but if you should play out ace and king of that suit, it is two to one that your partner has not the queen, and consequently it is two to one that you make only two tricks, by which method you risk the losing of three or four tricks in that deal to gain only one.

If your partner leads a suit of which he has the ace, queen, knave, and many more, and leads his ace, and then plays his queen, in case you have the king and two small cards in that suit, win his queen with the king; and suppose you are strong in trumps, by clearing the board of trumps, and having a small card of your partner's great suit, you do not obstruct his suit, and consequently win many tricks.

HOW TO PLAY FOR AN ODD TRICK.

Suppose you are elder hand, and that you have the ace, king, and three small trumps, with four small cards of another suit, three small cards of the third suit, and one small card of the fourth suit; lead the single card, which, if it is won by the last player, puts him upon playing trumps, or to play to your weak suit; in which case your partner and you gain the tenace.

THE LIKE CASE FOR AN ODD TRICK, AND THAT YOUR PARTNER IS TO LEAD.

Suppose he plays the ace of the suit, of which you have only one, and proceeds to play the king of the same suit, and that your right-hand adversary trumps it with the queen, knave, or ten; do not overtrump him, but throw away a small card of your weakest suit; because it makes your partner the last player, and gives him the tenace in your weak suits.

THE LIKE CASE, UPON SUPPOSITION YOU WANT FOUR OR FIVE POINTS, AND THAT YOU ARE ELDER HAND.

Play a small trump, and if your partner has a better trump than the last player, and returns the lead, put on the king of trumps, and then proceed to play the suit of which you have four.

These examples being duly attended to, on all parts of the game, must be of great consequence to the player; because when he has no good suit to play, his partner being the last player, gains the tenace in his weak suits.

A and B are partners against C and D, twelve trumps are played out, and seven cards only remain in each hand, of which A has the last trump, and also the ace, king, and four small cards of a suit.

A ought to play a small card of that suit, because it is an equal wager that his partner has a better card in it than the last player; and in this case, if four cards of that suit should happen to be in either of his adversaries' hands, he will be able to make five tricks in that suit; when, if he played off his ace and king, he had made only two tricks. If neither of the adversaries have more than three cards in that suit, A has an equal chance to win six trick in it.

Suppose A and B are partners against C and D, and that eight trumps are played out, and that A has four of those trumps remaining, C having the best trump and to lead. C ought not to play his trump to take out one of A's trumps because he would leave three trumps in A's hand; but in case A's partner has any great suit to make, or keeping the trump in his own hand can prevent him from making the suit by trumping it.

A Case of Curiosity.—Suppose three hands of cards, containg three cards in each hand: let A name the trumps, and let B choose which hand he pleases, A having his choice of either of the other two hands, wins two tricks. (Clubs are to be trumps.)

First hand, ace, king, and six of hearts.
Second hand, queen, and ten of hearts, and ten of trumps.
Third hand, nine of hearts, and two and three of trumps.

The first hand wins of the second.
The second wins of the third.
And the third wins of the first.

THE LAWS OF WHIST.

OF DEALING.

If a card is turned up in dealing, it is in the option of the adverse party to call a new deal; but if either of them have been the cause of turning up such card, in that case the dealer has his option.

If a card is faced in the deal there must be a new deal, unless it is the last card.

Every person ought to see that he has thirteen cards dealt; therefore, if any one should happen to have only twelve, and does not find it out till several tricks are played, and that the rest of the players have their right number, the deal stands good; and also the person who plays with twelve cards is to be punished for each revoke, in case he has made any; but if any of the rest of the players should happen to have fourteen cards, in that case the deal is lost.

The dealer ought to leave in view upon the table his trump card, till it is his turn to play; and after he has mixed it with his cards, nobody is entitled to demand what card is turned up, but may ask what is trumps. This consequence attends such a law, that the dealer cannot name a wrong card, which otherwise he might have done.

None of the players ought to take up or look at their cards while any person is dealing; and if the dealer should happen to miss deal, in that case he shall deal again, unless it arises from his partner's fault; and if a card is turned up in dealing, no new deal shall be called unless the partner has caused it.

If the dealer, instead of turning up the trump, puts the trump card upon the rest of his cards, with the face downwards, he is to lose his deal.

OF PLAYING OUT OF TURN.

If any person plays out of his turn, the card so played may be called at any time in that deal, provided it does not cause a revoke; or either of the adversaries may require of the person who ought to have led, to play the suit the said adversary may choose.

A and B are partners against C and D; A plays the ten of a suit, the adversary C plays the knave of the same suit, B plays a small card of the same suit, but before D plays, his partner C leads another card, the penalty shall be in the option of A or B to oblige D to win the trick if he can.

A and B are partners against C and D; A leads a club, his partner B plays before the adversary C; in this case D has a right to play before his partner C, because B played out of his turn.

If the ace, or any other card of a suit is led, and it should so happen that the last player plays out of his turn, whether his partner has any of the suit led or not, provided you do not make him revoke, he is neither entitled to trump it, nor to win the trick.

OF REVOKING.

If a revoke happens to be made, the adversaries may add three to their scores, or take three tricks from the revoking party, or to take down three from their score; and the revoking party, provided they are up, notwithstanding the penalty, must remain at nine; the revoke takes place of any other score of the game.

If any person revokes, and before the cards are turned discovers it, the adverse party may call the highest or lowest card of the suit led, or have their option to call the card then played, at any time when it does not cause a revoke.

No revoke to be claimed till the trick is turned and quitted, or the party who revoked, or his partner, have played again.

If any person claims a revoke, the adverse party are not to mix their cards, upon forfeiture of the revoke.

No revoke can be claimed after the cards are cut for a new deal.

OF CALLING HONORS.

If any person calls at any point of the game except eight, either of the adverse parties may call a new deal; and they are at liberty to consult each other whether they will have a new deal.

After the trump card is turned up, no person must remind his partner to call, on penalty of losing a point.

If the trump card is turned up, no honors in the preceding deal can be set up, unless they were before claimed.

If any person calls at the point of eight, and his partner answers, and both the opposite parties have thrown down their cards, and it appears that the other side had not two by honors; in this case they may consult with one another about it, and are at liberty to stand the deal or not.

And if any person answers when he has not an honor, the adverse party may consult one another about it, and are at liberty to stand the deal or not.

If any person calls at eight, after he has played, it shall be in the option of the adversaries to call a new deal.

OF SEPARATING AND SHOWING THE CARDS.

If any person separates a card from the rest, the adverse party may call it, provided he names it, and proves the separation; but in case he calls a wrong card, he or his partner are liable for once to have the highest or lowest card called in any suit led during the deal.

If any person shows his cards upon the table with their faces upwards, upon supposition that he has lost the game, the adversaries have it in their power to call any of the cards when they think fit, provided they do not make the party revoke, and he is not to take up his cards again.

If any person is sure of winning every trick, he may show his cards upon the table; but he is then liable to have all his cards called.

OF OMITTING TO PLAY TO A TRICK.

A and B are partners against C and D; A leads a club, C plays the ace of clubs, B plays a club, and D, partner to C, takes up the trick without playing any card; A, and the rest of the players, play on, till it appears D has one card more than the rest: penalty to be in the option of the adversaries to call a new deal.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New York Clipper,

A WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

THE RING, THE TURF, YACHTING, PEDESTRIANISM, CRICKET, ROWING MATCHES, THEATRICALS, MUSIC,

And the various sports of the

OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

THE CLIPPER is published every Thursday morning, and is for sale by the news dealers in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, &c., at the low price of 3 cents per copy.

Reports of Races, Prize Fights, and sporting items of all kinds will be gladly received from correspondents, and inserted gratuitously in the columns of the CLIPPER.

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NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854.

Harrison Trent, PROPRIETOR. } Frank Queen, EDITOR

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Answers to Correspondents.

H. D. R., Watertown.—Will attend to it in our next.

Dock, Philadelphia.—A deposit should have accompanied the challenge. It is only in this way that we can guard against imposition.

B. G. H.—Send them along. Your name is on our books.

A Student, Philadelphia.—"What is the meaning of half-arm hitting?" Returning a blow with the arm with which you stop that of your adversary.

Old Flaherty—Tom Spring was never defeated by Jack Langon. We published the battles between these two heroes in previous numbers of the CLIPPER.

P. R. J., Brooklyn.—In England and the United States, the measurement of a mile is the same, viz: 1760 yards.

"*V.*"—In the regatta you refer to the Washington, built by Mr. Fish, took the first prize, of $100, while the America, built in Philadelphia, took the second prize of $50.

Seymour, Boston.—The proposed fight between Harry Gribbin and Jem Parker was to have taken place on the 26th of April.

Sporter.—You can see some good sport of the description you refer to by dropping in at J. McLaughlin's, No. 155 First Avenue, this, (Thursday) evening, November 30.

Cutwater, New Rochelle.—Your poetic effusion is not quite up to the mark. Besides, poetry is not altogether in our line.

T. W. F., New Haven.—Is the admission at present, and has it been for the last 12 months, 6¼ cents, to Charley White's Minstrels, or Melodeon? A bet is pending." When Mr. White had the Melodeon, 53 Bowery, the prices were 12½ and 6¼ cents, according to location. He is now in his new opera house, No. 49 Bowery, where the prices are 6¼ and 12½ cents, and a few seats are placed at 25 cents. Mr. White's prices are about the same now as in former years.

Subscriber.—"1. Has Jack Leese ever fought a prize fight? 2. Is he any relation to George Leese? 3. Is he a good sparrer?" 1. No. 2. Yes. Brother. 3. Jack Leese is a tolerably good sparrer, and is constantly improving.

C. J.—The Hippodrome can be hired, we believe, for $50 per day.

J. Campbell.—C. wins, as it was run in five minutes.

Old Buck—Con Parker was defeated by Tass Parker. The match was for £100 a side; after fighting 27 rounds, in 1 hour and 37 minutes, Con Parker was decided to have lost the battle in consequence of having struck a foul blow.

Inquirer.—Reed is said to have run 100 yards in 9 seconds, the quickest time on record.

Buttery.—Lilly and Murphy's fight lasted but 17 minutes; Murphy was defeased.

Bat and Ball.—The Cricket Match between the United States and Canada, resulted as follows:—First innings; United States, 32; Canada, 59; second innings, United States, 51; Canada, 25; without a man out.

C. C.—Barlow is still around. He is attending to his business, having given up pedestrianism for the present.

Tell us.—A stone is 14 lbs.

The Williams Musketeers.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to accompany the Williams Musketeers on their third Annual Excursion, which came off on Tuesday last. A press of business alone prevented us from availing ourselves of the opportunity of joining in the festivities of our friends. Accept our sincere thanks for your remembrance of the "CLIPPER folks."

Out.

Several communications are unavoidably crowded out this week.

How about the Maine Law.

The result of the election in this State being pretty evidently ascertained, we perceive that the temperance journals are beginning to agitate the subject of the Maine Liquor Law. It seems to be a well ascertained fact that a majority of the members of the Legislature are what are called advocates of temperance. Myron H. Clark, Governor elect of the State, is not only a temperance advocate, but is known as the author of the odious law vetoed by Governor Seymour last winter.

The question arises will this same law be brought forward this session, or will a more feasible one be first tried. Should Gov. Clark's bill be passed, it will remain upon the Statutes a dead letter. The people would not submit to such an arbitrary law, and no officer could be found insane enough to attempt to enforce its provisions. If the temperance people are so fully satisfied as they profess to be that the majority of citizens in the State of New York are favorable to the temperance cause, why not give the people an opportunity to vote direct upon that question. This is the only way the real question can be reached. The question was submitted to the people in Pennsylvania at the late election in that State, and the result was a majority against the Liquor Law. The citizens looked upon the law as unconstitutional, and voted against it. Some of our greatest statesmen, and most learned jurists, contemplate the Maine Law in the same light. Numerous decisions have been given against its Constitutionality. It is unwise, therefore, to force such a law upon the citizens of this State. They would rise in open rebellion against it, and oppose the practical workings of such a law at all hazards.

Too much care cannot be exercised by prudent Legislators during the approaching session. They must not allow themselves to be carried away by the whinings of hot-headed temperance fanatics. Let them study well the wants of the whole people, and not be driven into the support of measures which are opposed to their own judgment, and to their own sense of right and wrong.

Why not pass a law submitting the temperance question direct to the people? This would probably suit all classes. If the temperance cause should receive the largest support, well and good. If otherwise, there is no harm done. The will of the majority should always be consulted in matters of this kind, and as the temperance question is one which should not hastily be settled by a few men elected by a minority vote, it seems to us that in no other way can a satisfactory solution be arrived at than by a direct reference to the people. We cannot believe, however, that the law of last session will be brought forward again. If a law is passed, it will not be so sweeping in its effects as the Myron H. Clark bill was intended to be.

We hope, however, that no bill whatever will be passed, having reference to the subject of temperance, except one referring the question to the decision of the people.

Game of Regatta.

A new and beautiful game, called "The Regatta," will be introduced to the citizens of New York in a few days. It is one of the most interesting of the kind we ever participated in. It is published in three styles, so that the price will suit all.

Game of Base Ball.

The Young America Club will have their first game of Base Ball on Thursday, 30th, at the Red House. The following are the names of the members of this Club: George Bache, James Yardly, Jesse Lewis, John Wood, R. Sterling, W. Gantz, J. Taylor, K. Jewell, S. Smith, D. Blount, D. Beach, H. Moor.

Liabilit f owners of Dogs.

A suit was tried in the Marine Court on the 24th Nov., in which John H. Johnson, a physician, brought the action to recover $100 for professional services rendered at the request of the defendant, John Kernney. It appeared from the evidence, that about the first of May last, a young lad, named Crawley, was passing defendant's store, in Water-street, when a dog belonging to the defendant ran out and bit him on the arm—the defendant then took the boy to the plaintiff's store and had the wound dressed, and directed the plaintiff to attend to the boy for the future and he would pay the bill, whatever it might be up to $300. Plaintiff dressed the wound for six weeks, amounting to 140 times.

The defendant proved, that after the boy was cured, the plaintiff claimed $25 for his services, and now defendant insists that having made such offer or demand, he is now to be restricted to it, and cannot recover a larger sum.—The Court held that the plaintiff was not confided by the offer as it was not accepted; that he was entitled to recover such a sum as his services were reasonably worth, and gave judgment for $72 and costs. Owners of dogs cannot be too watchful of the "reptiles." The vicious propensities of the canine family renders them an eye-sore to the law, and we have invariably noticed that "dog trials" always terminate in a verdict against the owners of dogs.

A SPLENDID PASSAGE.—The Collins steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, made her last passage out, to Liverpool, in nine days short time o now

The Ring in New York.

"Will there be a Battle?"

THE MATCH BETWEEN FRANK MC'INTYRE AND JACK LEESE.

We stated in our last that a match had been made in Philadelphia, on the 21st Nov., between Frank McIntyre, of Philadelphia, and Jack Leese, of New York. At the request of a gentleman interested in the match, we refrained from stating the full particulars, and also from making public the place of fighting, lest the authorities should be on the alert in the meantime, and frustrate the plans of the parties. We were surprised, however, to learn subsequently, that the full particulars had been made public through another source, and that the place of fighting was no secret. We kept our promise to the gentleman who informed us of the match, and of course no blame can attach to us, if the fight does not come off.

Mr. Leese, as we stated, a week or two previous, had challenged McIntyre a few months since, and McIntyre immediately repaired to this city, to make the match with Leese, but was unable to get him to come to terms, and he was compelled to return home again. Leese, accompanied by his brother George and Harry Gribbin, took a trip to Philadelphia a few weeks since, and while there the match was made. The articles of agreement stipulate that the men are to fight according to the latest London Rules, in a 24 foot roped ring, half minute time, for the sum of $300 a side. Five dollars a side were deposited on making the match and signing articles, and the balance of the money is to be deposited in instalments of $30 a side, weekly, at different public houses in New York and Philadelphia. The last deposit is to be made the Tuesday preceding the day of fighting, and on that occasion a toss is to be had to decide which party shall select the precise locality for the fight. It is already settled, however, that the battle is to take place in the State of New Jersey, midway between New York and Philadelphia. This is specified in the articles, and it was to keep this fact secret that we were requested not to publish the full particulars. As we before stated, the fact is already known through other sources, and we are not therefore bound to observe any further secresy in the matter.

Having given these details, we may be allowed to go still further, and to give it as our opinion that there will be no fight. Even should the money be all regularly deposited, the fact that the fight is to take place in *New Jersey* being known, will keep the authorities on the look-out; and as the laws of that State are extremely severe, the parties will be vigorously dealt with, should any arrests be made. That arrests will be made, if the men proceed to Jersey, we firmly believe, for the authorities of that State are averse to every description of sport, and look upon Prize Fighting as a heinous offence against humanity, and against the laws. Being apprised that the articles stipulate for the battle to take place in New Jersey, they will be sure to use their utmost endeavors to prevent a hostile meeting within the boundaries of the State. So opposed are the authorities to sporting affairs, that they will not allow a Race Course in the State.

We look upon it as a very unwise proceeding in giving publicity to the place of fighting, and from this cause alone we believe the parties will be put to much trouble and expense, if the match goes on.

Scotty and Holmes

THE CHALLENGED AND CHALLENGER.

Mr. Charles Holmes, a week or two since, issued posters announcing that he would give a Sparring Exhibition at Grand Street Hall, on Tuesday evening, 28th Nov. It was also announced on the bills that Holmes would be prepared on the occasion to make a match to fight Scotty of Brooklyn. Scotty seeing the notice, and supposing that it was done merely to give a sort of popularity to the proposed benefit, and to draw a few additonal quarters into the "Exchequer" of Holmes, replied to the summons by the medium of the CLIPPER, that he would not be at the benefit, but would meet Mr. Holmes at the house of Mr. Lazarus on Monday evening, the night previous to the benefit. As Mr. Holmes gave the challenge and appointed the place of meeting, he did not feel bound to accept of Scotty's invitation until his own had received proper attention; he therefore did not go to Mr. Lazarus's on Monday evening, and in this we cannot see but he acted correct. The challenge having been given by Holmes, Scotty, if intending to accept it, should have attended the place appointed, and then and there satified himself of the real intention of Holmes.

Mr. Holmes has since called upon us, and says that when he made the offer, it was with the earnest wish that it should be accepted by Scotty. It was intended as a genuine thing, and Scotty had no right to doubt it until he had fully satisfied himself to the contrary.

Scotty and Holmes.

A MATCH FOR THE 27TH DECEMBER.

As Mr. Holmes did not think proper to go outside of his challenge to make a match with Scotty, the latter appeared at Holmes's benefit on Tuesday evening last, when Holmes gave the challenge to the fight shall be for the sum of $100 a side, at catch weight, and to come off on the 27th of December. The men meet at the house of Mr. Wm. Hastings, Centre street, on Tuesday evening next, to draw up and sign articles.

Hogan and Mackie.

The difficulty between these men seems to be as far from terminating now as it did in the beginning. The particulars of this affair, as near as we have been able to gather the facts, are as follows: In the fore part of last month, Johnny Mackie challenged Ned Hogan to make a match for from $300 to $500 a side, and a meeting was appointed for the following Tuesday. Both men were present, but as Mackie was not prepared with the necessary funds, Hogan gave him till the following Sunday to procure the needful, when they were to meet at Marriott's. Ned Hogan was present, but Mackie did not put in an appearance. Since that time nothing further has been done in the matter. In order to put an end to the numerous rumors in regard to the proposed match between himself and Mackie, Hogan desires us to insert the following

CHALLENGE!

Ned Hogan can be matched to fight any man in the United States, of 130 lbs., particularly Johnny Mackie, for from $300 to $2,000 a side—give or take two lbs. Man and money ready at No. 181 First avenue, at any time.

If Mackie means business, we suppose he will attend to this matter, or let his friends know his reasons for not meeting Hogan at the time and place appointed. Let the matter be settled at once.

SPARRING.

Holmes' Exhibition.

The Sparring Exhibition for the benefit of Mr. Holmes, came off at Grand Street Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The hall was pretty well filled, and the sparring pleased the audience. Among those setting-to were Jim McIntyre and Curly Cannon; Parker, of Liverpool, and Brennan, of Manchester; P. Cooney and Charley Moss; Tom Davis (not the original) and Young Moran; Mike Trainor, and Kelly, of Manchester. The set-to between these two last mentioned was indeed beautiful, and was alone worth the price of admission. Young Pete and Holmes wound up the sports.

We hope Mr. Holmes will give another exhibition previous to his fight with Scotty, as he intends, we believe, to be his own backer in the match.

Grand Exhibition in Boston.

TOM DAVIS'S BENEFIT.

Our Boston friends seem to have a peculiar knack in getting up Sparring Exhibitions, for nearly all seem to be well attended, and to give entire satisfaction.

The first exhibition given by Tom Davis, in Boston, took place at the National Theatre on Saturday evening last, and the house was crowded in every part. Prof. W. G. Taylor, of Boston, proved himself a firm friend to real merit, as it was through his exertions that the benefit was such a complete success.

An orchestra was engaged for the occasion, and some beautiful music was discoursed between the sets-to. Prof. Taylor, who was Master of Ceremonies, at 8 o'clock introduced for

The First Set-to—John McCloud and Bill Farnum, who dealt each other some pretty hard knocks.

Second—The Limerick Boy and Larry Murphy. The dodging and feinting in this bout amused the audience vastly.

Third—Frank Faulkner and John Stetson, the celebrated Boston Pedestrian. They both did their best to please, though our friend Stetson makes a better appearance in a foot race than he does in a set-to.

Fourth—Nelson and Jones, who hit and danced about to pretty good advantage.

Fifth—Byffum, of Baltimore, and John Turner, alias the Birmingham Pet. This was a very good set-to, each showing the proper style of hitting and getting away.

Sixth—A couple of big guns—J. E. Taylor, of Roxbury, and Ned Plant, of East Boston. The former acted more like a circus rider than a sparrer, while the latter was a "leetle bit" under the influence of the Maine Liquor Law. Their rushing system was not altogether relished, and the set-to was a regular scramble.

Seventh—W. G. Taylor and Dean, a pupil of the former. This set-to was well received by the audience, the Professor showing some most excellent points.

Prof. Taylor, at the conclusion of this set-to, came forward and expressed the feelings of the sparring fraternity towards Mr. Fleming, the lessee of the National Theatre, for his kindness in leasing the theatre that evening for a Sparring Exhibition. At the conclusion of his remarks, three cheers were given by the audience for Mr. Fleming.

The Wind-up.—Mr. Taylor next introduced Mr. Davis to the audience, who returned his thanks, in a neat little speech, to the people of Boston, for the liberal assistance given him on his first appearance in that city. Mr. Wm. Evans and Davis then wound up the sports of the evening, in a good set-to, both showing off to advantage, although Evans was rather unwell. Davis looked rather too fleshy, though he manœu-

PEDESTRIANISM.

SEVEN MILE WALKING MATCH.

The North Star and German Stag.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12—$100 ASIDE.

In response to the challenge of the German Stag, published in our last, the North Star attended at the place appointed, Mr. Wm. Butler's, Ninth Avenue, on Thursday evening 24th, and entered into an agreement to walk a match of 7 miles, for $100 aside, on Tuesday, Dec. 12th, on the Union Race Course, Long Island. The following is a copy of the articles of agreement:

This agreement entered into this 24th day of November, 1854, by and between Wm. H. Boyd, known as the North Star, of Canada, and James Winterfeldt, known as the German Stag,—viz: said North Star and German Stag, agree to walk a match of seven miles for one hundred dollars aside, to take place on the Union Course, Long Island, on Tuesday, 12th December, 1854, between two and three o'clock P. M., each man to choose an Umpire and they a Referee,—the decision of the latter to be final and binding, and the money to be given up accordingly. It is distinctly understood this match to be a *fair heel and toe walking match*, either man not walking fair to be called to turn, and refusing to turn when called upon subjects the party so refusing to the forfeiture of his money. Ten dollars aside are now deposited in the hands of Mr. Butler, 218 Ninth Avenue. The second deposit of fifteen dollars aside to be made on Monday, 27th November, at the house of Izzy Lazarus, 4 James st. The third deposit of twenty-five dollars aside to be made on Monday, 4th December, at the house of Wm. Butler, 218 Ninth Avenue. The fourth and last deposit of fifty dollars aside to be made on Monday, 11th December, at the house of John Mason, 361 Fourth Avenue, between 26 and 27 streets; the above deposits all to be made before the hour of nine of the clock in the evening. Either party failing to comply with the enclosed articles to forfeit the money down. It is understood each man may have one attendant who will be allowed to follow (but not interfere) with the principles, nor will the attendants be allowed to rub, sponge, wipe, sprinkle, or render any other assistance during the walking other than place in the hands of his principal whatever the principal may require; the proving of a deviation from this rule to be a forfeiture on the part of the party transgressing. The deposits shall all be made in gold, and as soon thereafter as possible to be placed in the hands of who shall be final stakeholder and shall be indemnified from all losses which may accrue from his holding said stakes.

Signed, WM. H. BOYD, JAMES WINTERFELDT.
WM. BUTLER, WM. S. BLAUVELT, } Witnesses.

May the best man win, say we; the Stag is said to have walked 7 miles in 1 hour, and the Star, if pushed, will probably do as much.

The agreement is so worded that everything promises well for a fair trial of the speed in walking of two good men.

SECOND DEPOSIT.

The second deposit in the seven mile Walking Match, between the North Star and German Stag, was made on Monday evening last.

The third deposit will be made at the house of Mr. Wm. Butler on Monday evening next, when these wishing can propably have a view of the pedestrians.

Match Against Time. — Half-Mile in 2.20.

A wager of $50 was made on Monday last that a young man named Langstaff could run a half-mile in 2 minutes and 20 seconds. The match came off on the Newark Plank Road, Langstaff winning, with 2 seconds to spare.

Another Match Against Time.—3 Miles in 18 Minutes.

John Grindell, for a purse, on Monday last, ran a match against time, on the Newark Plank Road. The distance run was 3 miles, and the time allowed 18 minutes. The 3 miles were run in 16 min. 30 sec.

Sports at Madison Square

On Thanksgiving Day there will be several races at Madison Park between the members of the Young America Club. The first, at 3 o'clock, three times round the Park, between J. Lewis, G. Bache, J. Yardly, and B. Gantz, for a Silver Goblet, presented by E. H. Bache.

Second Race—Twice round the Park, between J. Taylor, S. Smith, H. Moor, and D. Blount, for a Silver Watch.

Third and last Race—A Gold Watch will be contended for by the members of the Young American Club. The watch was presented by Messrs. E. H. Bache, J. Uphon, B. Rylander, and G. Benedict, who desire to encourage the young men in their innocent and health-preserving pastime.

We return our thanks for an invitation to join our young friends in the festivities of the day. If possible, we shall be present.

Challenge.

GRINDELL TO THE INDIAN A. SMITH.

John Grindell, who was defeated by the Indian in a ten mile race at Rochester, on the 21st, hereby challenges the said Indian, A. Smith, to run him (Grindell) a foot race of five miles, for the sum of $500 a side, and also to run in ten days thereafter another race of ten miles, for an additional sum of $500 a side. A match can be made at Peter Bowers, "the Continental," in Columbia street, one door from the corner of Houston.

Challenge to Parsells.

If Mr. Parsells (alias the American Antelope) will do more and talk less, and will leave his money at Mr. Mason's Metropolitan Saloon, 361 Fourth Avenue, he can be accommodated by Mr. Blauvelt, to run any race, from 1

Sports at Rochester.

SEVEN MILE HURDLE RACE.

ONE MILE RACE BETWEEN GRINDELL AND THE INDIAN SUNDOWN.

TEN MILE RACE BETWEEN GRINDELL AND THE INDIAN SMITH.

The city of Rochester has been the scene of several exciting foot-races of late. The first came off on the 14th of Nov., on the Union Race Course, Rochester—this was a seven mile race over 700 hurdles.

Mickey Free, and four Indians, Taylor, Steeprock, Smith, and another were the parties contending. Smith had the lead after the third mile, closely followed by Sundown; Mickey being in the rear. Smith finally went in ahead, but the race was awarded to Sundown, in consequence of Smith having knocked down a hurdle, and refused to put it up. This race was looked upon as a gag to fleece the outsiders. If so, we hope to hear who were the parties interested in getting it up. It is time these things were put a stop to. Let us have the names of those implicated in this affair, if it really was, (as is supposed,) a "sell."

Grindell and Sundown.

ONE MILE RACE.

Immediately after the above a purse was offered to be run for by Grindell, of this city, the Indian Sundown, and another Indian, said to be a swift runner. The attendance at the Course was large, and much interest was manifested in the race. Grindell won the inside position.

On getting off, both Indians succeeded in passing Grindell, Sundown taking the lead. Grindell began to warm up to his work, and caught and passed the second Indian before reaching the half mile. He then put on the steam, and went up to Sundown at the half. Both went well together for a short distance, when Grindell began to draw out ahead, and from this point the Indians were unable to near him, Grindell gradually widening the distance between himself and competitors, and finally ended the struggle a winner by 100 yards. Time, 4.42.

We understand that the purse was to be given by a Mr. Baker, but on finding out that Grindell was the winner, he gave him a small sum, saying that he was not responsible for the purse. If he gave part of the sum he acknowledged himself responsible for the whole, and we hope he will do what is right and proper in the matter.

Great Ten Mile Foot-Race,

FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

GRINDELL AND AN INDIAN.

The result of the one mile race at Rochester, was the means of placing Grindell in high esteem as a pedestrian among the good people of Rochester.—The consequence was that the merits of the Indian runners and the white runners were freely discussed. At length to test the matter more clearly, a match was made between the friends of Grindella nd the Indians. It was agreed that Grindell and the Indian Smith should run a ten mile foot-race on the Union Race Course, at Rochester, on Tuesday, 21st Nov., for the sum of $500 a side. Part of the money was posted on the spot, and the balance made good, we are informed, previous to the men starting.

The track was in bad order, snow having fallen a few days previous, rendering the ground heavy and uneven.—There was not much betting as to who would win the race, but considerable money was wagered on time, odds being offered that the 10 miles would not be accomplished within the hour, and in one or two instances bets were made that the distance would not be gone over in less time than 1 hour and 5 minutes. A large number of spectators were present to view the race, which had been the talk in the sporting circles during the week. The Indian Smith, is said to have run with and defeated Gildersleeve and Jackson, some years since. He is considered a splendid runner, for long distances, and was the only one among the Indians that could be brought to test the palm of superiority with Grindell, whose successes in New York were well known.

The men were brought to the score, and a toss had for inside position, which was won by the Indian. The word being given, the men got off well together. The Indian took the lead, which he kept throughout the first mile. On the second, Grindell edged up to, and passed his opponent. Grindell kept the lead to the 5th mile, the Indian not being able to pass him, although making repeated efforts. Grindell had exerted himself rather too much, and began to feel the effects, but still kept on a steady gait. The distance between them during the time Grindell had the lead, varied from one to twenty yards. On the sixth mile, the Indian seemed to freshen somewhat, and he succeeded in passing his opponent between the sixth and seventh miles.—There was great cheering and excitement up to this time, and the friends of Grindell urged him on, and did all in their power to encourage him, but the Indian continued in front, and despite every exertion made by Grindell he was unable to reach his red-skinned competitor, and Smith reached the goal ahead of his opponent by about 8 or 10 yards.

The time as given by the judges was 57 minutes, 28½ seconds. If this is correct, we cannot but regard it as extra-

tendancy to retard the operations of the men. Though defeated, Grindell has proved himself to be a penestrian of uncommon bottom. This, it must be remembered was the first ten mile race he ever ran; and in competing with the best of the Indian pedestrians, and losing only by two or three seconds, it must be conceded he is an extraordinaay runner.

Mr. Grindell requests us to return his sincere thanks to Mr. Lawrence, and the citizens of Rochester, for the many courtises extended to him. He says he never met with a more free-hearted people than those of Rochester.

Canine Sports.

THE GREAT DOG FIGHT.

The Dog Harry and the Dog Billy.

DEFEAT OF THE CHAMPION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21st.—In consequence of going to press at an early hour on Wednesday, in order to get off our large edition for the country, we were unable to give an account of the exciting dog fight which took place in John Marriott's Pit, on Tuesday evening, 21st ult. Our friend Billings gives us the following particulars:

On Tuesday this match which the fancy have long looked forward to, came off at John Marriott's, 41 Madison street. The arena was densely crowded. At one time it was expected there would be no fight, as it was declared Harry was four ounces over weight—the dogs being matched at 26 lbs. The owner of the Harlem dog claimed the forfeit and drew $50. Another match was made, the wanted $50 added by the owners of Harry, and the fight came off.

Harry was a dog well known to the fancy, he having already fought two matches in the same pit, one for $400 and one for $25, in both of which he was the victor, and had the reputation of never having been beaten. He was a red and white dog, of unconquerable pluck, and held on to death—he was owned by Richard Buckley. The Harlem dog is a white dog, his owners name we were unable to ascertain. Harry was the favorite; and freely backed at 100 to 140. On the announcement of the stake being drawn, many declared off their bets as a bad business; the general feeling being that Harry had only to show himself to win the fight. Whispers went forth that the white dog had a *white feather* and would not scratch. When the new match was declared, 2 to 1 was bet against the white dog, and taken, then 5 to 3 taken.

THE FIGHT.

At twenty-five minutes to 9 o'clock, the dogs were introduced into the pit, the white dog came first, handled by Marriot. He seemed eager and slim. The odds then got a little up in his favor. Harry was then introduced and seemed equally eager. The feeling was greatly in his fe... were scratched went. Harry ... moment ... and ... high ... and ... were—the Harlem dog then managed to get a gri... ry's throat; up they were, and away after a turn or two, Harry was beneath, and the Harlem dog seemed inclined to worry him. At this, the excitement was very great, and bets even on him were offered, but sparingly taken. The Harlem dog now slipped his hold and got Harry by the throat—Harry too had hold, but lay beneath. The Harlem dog was evidently the master, yet there was no abatement of pluck in Harry, but the vigor of his adversary seemed to tell. Doubts appeared to be entertained whether it would continue, and it was supposed that Harry was loafing. The Harlem dog now began to shake Harry, and it appeared pretty evident after the play had continued about 15 minutes, that Harry had little chance to win; his tail was knotted over his back, while that of the Harlem dog went like a fly flapper; Harry still held on, though down—2 to 1 was now offered against him. He made a rally and gripped the Harlem dog fiercely. Harry now got his antagonist by the nose, his hold slipped and the Harlem dog fastened on his gullet and turned him over: Harry made a rally, and the struggle was a fierce one. The Harlem dog appeared quite fresh, whilst it was evident Harry must lose the fight.—The hope of Harry's backers seemed to be that the Harlem dog would not scratch. The fight had now continued 30 minutes, when it was seen by all that Harry would be unable to stand; a fierce grip of the ear, made Harry give tongue and snap, but without effect. The Harlem dog now had it all his own way, and Harry lay almost lifeless beneath him. The Harlem dog left his hold for a minute, but before Harry could be snatched up for the scratch, he had fastened on again. The Harlem dog now bit where he pleased.—Cries now came from all parts of the place to take the dog away, that he had enough of it—great excitement at this period prevailed.

The owners of Harry were unwilling to remove the dog. The Harlem dog got now a fresh grip of the gullet, and Harry gave tongue again and lay motionless. His tail was extended, and it was pretty evident his last moments were near. His eyes assumed the appearance of glass, and he lay quite lifeless beneath the vigorous bites of his assailant. The Harlem dog left his hold for a moment, and Harry lay as dead. His handler then drew him away, and the Harlem dog was caught up by Marriott. The dog's muzzles were washed, and the Harlem dog seemed quite fresh for the game. Harry lay without motion, dying fast. Marriott loosed his hold, and the Harlem dog ran over, but was prevented from taking another grip. Harry was dying or dead, terribly gashed and bitten.

The contest lasted 45 minutes, and at its termination, a vigorous huzza shook the place. Both dogs showed unconquerable pluck, and Harry was game to the last. The stakes were handed over, the bets paid, and the spectators peaceably departed.

Connaught Lad and Red Jack.

FIGHT FOR WEDNESDAY.

A few weeks ago the owner of the dog Connaught Lad offered to match his dog against any dog in the world of 17 lbs. weight. It was accepted on be... of Red Jack, but the match fell

receiving a forfeit of $10 from the owner of Connaught Lad. Subsequently, Mr. McLaughlin publicly offered to match Red Jack against Connaught Lad, for $100, and give him his own time. The owner of Connaught Lad accepted the offer, and appointed the evening of the 6th of December for the fight to take place. This promises to be a rare canine struggle, and those who wish to see it should go early to Mr. McLaughlin's, 155 First Avenue on Wednesday evening next.

The Ring in England

FIGHT

BETWEEN

DICK HART

AND

JOSEPH UNWIN

For £25 a side

[*From Bell's Life in London,*]

The contest between the above-named men commenced on Tuesday, but from the intervention of darkness, was not brought to a satisfactory conclusion; this, however, is only hope deferred, the combatants were to meet in battle array yesterday (Saturday), when no doubt the "knotty point" would be decided. Hart is a member of the Pugilistic Association, and has often acted as ring-keeper at important mills, and in this capacity has not failed to distinguish himself by his civil and obliging conduct. As a pugilist he is but little known; it is now nearly eleven years since he fought his last battle, which was with one Peter Crawley, for £5 a side, when Hart was unfortunate. His only other contest was with Byng Spence, in 1833, when he was also defeated. He is by no means a chicken, having nearly attained his forty-seventh year. This is the first time that Unwin has appeared within the ropes, although he belongs to a milling family, as he is the elder brother of the same man who gallantry contended with Jack Hall some short period since. Like Hart, he is a sawyer by trade, and is on the shady side of forty. It is an old proverb that "two of a trade cannot agree," but never was this adage more truthfully illustrated than in the present instance. A trip on the bosom of Old Father Thames was decided on, Waterman's Hall being chartered for the belligerents and their partisans. The weather was magnificent, and after one or two attempts to land where the enemy was in the field, a safe debarcation was effected near Grays, on the Essex coast.

Under the superintendence of the veteran commissary the ring was soon pitched, and the men lost no time in appearing within the ropes; Unwin being waited on by John Hicks and a Cheltenham friend, while the resolute Young Sambo and Dan Collins did the "needful" for Hart. Considerable time was wasted in making choice of the referee, and then another half hour was expended in objecting to [illegible] is what could not have been less than [illegible] His appearance, however, did not betoken condition, for the flesh lay in rolls on his ribs, giving indications of absence of hard work. Neither Unwin, who is a spare-built man, did play any excellence in this respect, though he was in much better trim than his opponent. Hart, being a member of the association, a half dozen of brother "pugs" were nominated to keep the ring, but for the good they or the manner in which they performed their duties, they might just as well have kept at home. With the exception of Young Moss, all thought more of taking their ease and seeing fight than of keeping the inner ring; indeed a more inefficient body of stables were never entrusted with and yet such men expect to be supported from the funds of the association. Nine minutes after three o'clock the combatants had received the final touch from their seconds, and were conducted to the scratch.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. No sooner were they at the scratch than hostilities commenced. Unwin dashed at his man, and exchanges got home slightly on cheek. This brought them to a fall, when, after some attempts at [illegible] both went to grass in the struggle.

2. Unwin again began the attack, after hitting short with both hands closed. Hart, in the half-arm hit got on the nob once or twice in succession, but did no mischief. In a fall for the fall both went down.

3. Joe, in leading, was out of distance in a second attempt he planted his arm round hit *on the side* of the [illegible] Hart made an effort to return the "shots" did not tell. In a scramble rally they got to the ropes and a fall Hart was under.

4. Unwin tried to plant the left *on frontis*, but the effort was [illegible] He then rushed to a close, and pegged away heartily until both fell.

5. Joe once more lunged out with left, and succeeded in getting [illegible] the dial; Hart, in return, [illegible] with greater good will than [illegible] and after a struggle for the fall was under.

6. On coming up they went [illegible] with the utmost good will, and pegging away at each other for a while, the old-un was thrown.

7. Hart, in taking the initiative home a little one with the left eye. Unwin rushed in, but on a and after a scramble they closed the ropes, when Unwin slipped from opponent, and got down.

8. Dick again led with the left, [illegible] ed a smart tap on the nob, and then [illegible] for the fall. At the ropes they had a sharp struggle, and at length down together.

9. Unwin rushed at his antagonist and after some very harmless exchanges they got together on the ropes, and the fall Dick was under.

10. Hart made an awkward [illegible] to get home with the left on his opponent's physiognomy, but was not within distance. Joe, as his man retreated followed; but after a wild rally which not the least harm was done they went to grass.

11. After some sharp exchanges Unwin broke from his opponent, and [illegible] down in his corner.

12. Joe, in opening the ball, [illegible] left neatly stopped, when, with [illegible] termination not to be foiled

tent, he rushed in, and some exchanges took place at the ropes; and in the end both went down.

13. Unwin planted his left on the mug. Hart's returns were not placed with sufficient precision to do mischief, although he planted one or two stingers on the back part of the head. In a struggle for the fall neither displayed any particular knowledge of wrestling, and the round terminated by both going to grass.

To attempt to give any further details of the contest would be entirely useless, for enough of the battle has already been described to clearly inform our readers in what manner the combatants fought. That the battle was a good one, or an exciting one, cannot for a moment be stated; but then, in judging of the *men's* performance, it must be taken into consideration that they are no longer young-uns, and in a pugilistic encounter, next to gameness, nothing is so essential as youth. That the men were game enough there can be, we think, no two opinions, and the only circumstance to be deplored is that there was not sufficient daylight for them to have brought their "passage of arms" to a more satisfactory termination; and this would have been the case, had there not been so much time wasted in the early part of the day—a fault of which we have too often had to complain. In the whole, eighty-one rounds were fought, occupying two hours and five minutes, when, as it was too dark to see distinctly, the referee got into the ring and pronounced it to be a drawn battle, and at the same time ordered the men to meet again this day (Saturday,) for the purpose of resuming hostilities, which they were perfectly willing to do.

On leaving the ring neither bore marks of having received heavy punishment, which is to be accounted for by the fact that both repeatedly hit open-handed. How the battle would have terminated had there been sufficient time it is impossible to say, for, although there had been several changes, there was, in the end, little to choose between them, as they were both suffering from physical prostration.

HART AND UNWIN.—These men again met down the river on Saturday week, but could not agree to a referee. No satisfactory result was therefore attained. They met at our office on Friday, and agreed to fight for the money down on Tuesday, Jan. 23d, 1855. Unwin was anxious to increase the stakes to £50 a side, but to this Hart would not agree. The time named is certainly long enough, but this is attributable to Dick Hart, who would not agree to an easier day. The friends of each man have agreed to pay half the price of the colors they took as contributions towards their expenses.

The Championship.

PADDOCK AND HARRY BROOME.—A further deposit of £10 a side, for this match, was appointed to be made at the Albion, Warblington street, Portsmouth, on Wednesday last. £10 was placed in our hands on that day by Alec Keene, on the part of Paddock, and £10 was staked by Broome at his own house in the evening. Broome now claims forfeit of the whole money down, because Paddock did not send his money to Portsmouth. It is, of course, no forfeit, as it was distinctly agreed, when articles were drawn, that if money was placed in our hands, no forfeit should be claimed.

From Bell's Life, Nov. 12.

Notwithstanding the statement that there was no forfeit in this match, Mr. Broome, for reasons best known to himself, still persists in his unjust claim, which clearly shows to us that he is unwilling to meet the stalwart Paddock in battle array. He, at the commencement of the present week, served us with a legal notice, calling upon us to hand over to him, within four days, the whole of the money staked in our hands for the match, grounding his claim upon the fact that Tom Paddock had not sent his £10 down to Portsmouth, to be staked at the Albion, and this claim he had the folly to persist in, although he knows full well that it was staked in our hands on the morning of the day appointed for the money to be made good. As we are final stakeholders, we are convinced no man who really meant going on with the match in a fair straightforward way, would have raised such a question, and what advisers Harry Broome can have to persuade him to such a course we are at a loss to conceive.—We feel convinced that Broome, who formerly prided himself on his fair-pealing in his various matches, would never have acted as he has done without advice. He was not present when articles were drawn up, Johnny Broome being his representative; but it was distinctly agreed at that time between Paddock and Johnny, that if Paddock left his money in our hands, when the deposits were to be made at Portsmouth, that would be sufficient. This agreement was unnecessary, seeing that it is always sufficient to prevent a forfeit to place money in the final stakeholder's hands on or before the day named for any particular deposit. Broome did not post any money at Tom Sayers's on Wednesday night last, neither did he send us his deposit for the previous week, but early on Wednesday we received a telegraphic message from Portsmouth, stating that it was all right, and that he or his friend would call on us personally to put the affair straight.—This we looked upon as a request to us to guarantee the stake on Broome's account, and believing he intended business we have done so. We have heard nothing from him since; but we have seen Johnny Broome, who states he has now nothing to do with the match, but who offered to stake the money for his brother. This, however, we declined, in the hope that the latter will think better of the legal notice he has served on us, and will make good his guarantee by Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock. If he does not do so, we shall assuredly consider ourselves absolved from our pledge to Paddock's backer to be responsible for his (Broome's) stake, and hand over the whole of the money down to the valiant Tom. We are truly sorry to find that Harry has allowed himself to be led away from the course of fair play by persons who have no experience in match making.

The Pugilistic Benefit in Aid of the Patriotic Fund.

This affair took place, as we announced, at Saville House, on Monday last, and, although the result in a pecuniary point of view was far from successful, still as a proof of the willingness of the pugilistic fraternity on all occasions to lend a hand in the cause of charity, the demonstration was highly satisfactory. The setting-to was excellent, many of the bouts creating quite a sensation, and being greeted with repeated cheering. Among the best sets-to we may enumerate Nat Laugham and Tom Sayers—a perfect masterpiece of self-defence on both sides; Young Reed and the Spider, also most excellent; Jerry Noon and Jemmy Welsh, Bill Barry and Massey, Young Harrington and Mose, Harry Brunton and Ned Adams, George Brown and Billy Duncan, Mike Madden and the Wychwood Forester, &c. &c. Many of the pugilistic body attended, who did not, from various causes, set-to. Among these we may enumerate Jem Burn, Jem Ward, Johnny Broome, and Harry Orme, disabled by illness. Dan Dismore, who kindly acted as treasurer of the evening; Charley George, check-taker; Charley Mallett, master of the ceremonies; Caunt, Paddock, &c. &c. &c. from having no opponents to set-to with them. The total amount taken at the doors was £33 16s 6d, out of which the following sums have to be deducted for expenses. The use of the rooms and police £5 0s 6d, printing £3 4s 6d, bill-sticking and posting £2; total, £10 11s. In addition to which there is a sum for advertisements expended by the Bishop of Bond-street, of which we have as yet no account, but putting this at £1 5s 6d, which we presume is the lowest, there will be a sum of £22 only towards the fund for the relief of the distress caused by the battle of Alma. Whether the Pugilistic Benevolent Association will consent to pay sufficient of the expenses to increase this amount to £30 we know not; but, as a meeting is to be held of the gentlemen's committee at our office on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock, the matter can then be discussed, and it can also be decided when a second benefit shall take place, of which a longer notice shall be given, and at which we trust a sum equal to that raised by the benefit for the soldiers' wives, in the spring, will be realized. That sum was £127—a wide contrast to the result now before us. Before quitting the subject we may be pardoned for stating that many gentlemen who could not attend the benefit promised us that they would pay for tickets. Is it too much to request that they will be kind enough to forward the amounts to us during the ensuing week.

VICKRESS AND ELLIS.—These youths contended, in a second ring, for £10, and, after a game battle of more than an hour and a half, they agreed to fight it out this day (Saturday), as darkness also prevented them that day from deciding which was the better man. They are a couple of bantams, and in weight did not exceed 8st 4lbs.

Pigeon Shooting—Purse $50.

Two shooting matches came off in Providence lately.

Thursday, Nov. 9, 1854.—No. of feet, 69; birds sprung from acommon ground trap, being 35 in number.

Samuel G. Wilde,	1 1 1 1 0 0 0	9 in 14
Crocker Fowler,	0 0 1 1 1 1 1	
Ralph Tanger,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18 in 21
Frank Thurber,	0 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Chas. S. Dillingham,	0 0 1 1 1 1 1	

Here, the first two gentlemen were matched against the other party. The shooting was fine, and the result is obvious. The guns used were double-barreled pieces, and their qualities and ability were pretty thoroughly tested on this occasion. The affair did no injury to the lauded character of the gunners.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1854.—Purse $100. No. of pigeons, 80; distance 77 feet. Guns all double-barreled.

David Stogwell,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	43 in 48
Joel Oaks,	0 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Sumner Warriner,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
L. T. Starkweather,	1 1 1 1 0 1 1	
William Person,	0 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Boise Fowler,	1 1 1 1 1 1 0	
Crocker Fowler,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	21 in 32
Zuinglius T. Keith,	1 0 0 0 1 1 1	
Wm. C. Holman,	1 0 1 1 0 0 1	
Edward H. Magill,	1 1 0 0 0 1 0	

In this affair, six sportsmen were matched against four acquaintances.—The ownership of successfulness was measured by the score record, and not by the number of shooters. Stogwell, Oaks, and Starkweather acquitted themselves about as well as any of the company; and at the close of the match an elegant double-barrelled grooved rifle, of the very best workmanship, was presented by some of the bystanders to Stogwell, and a fowling-piece of the same kind to his friend Oaks, in recognition of their extraordinary abilities.

Prize Fight at New Orleans.

A real prize fight, and no hoax, came off yesterday on the other side of the river, between a couple of aspiring young men of our Levee, which was witnessed by about thirty of their particular friends. We did not learn the full particulars, but understand that after forty rounds the tallest one, whose name is Mike McAvich, gave in; the other, Pat O'Kellingham, was declared the conqueror. The appearance of the two pugilists, after the battle had been lost and won, we are informed, was horrible in the extreme; their faces were so beaten and battered and bloody as to preclude the possibility of their most intimate acquaintances recognizing them. The combatants were both perfect Goliaths in stature, and weighed from twenty to thirty stones each—small stones, we mean. [*N. O. Delta, Nov.* 17.

AQUATICS.

Yacht Models on Exhibition at the Franklin Institute.

[CONTINUED.]

PHILADELPHIA, 24th Nov., 1854.

DEAR CLIP.—Every thing is at last properly arranged, and the house o'nights is a perfect jam. Room No. 4, devoted exclusively to fine arts, is decidedly the most beautiful and interesting part of the *show*,—the Yacht models forming no mean portion thereof. We attribute the improvement in this particular branch in a great measure to the influence of your saucy little CLIPPER. The *free discussion* on Yacht building, that has lately been carried on through the aforesaid medium has done a heap to bring about this happy result, and as one wedded to aquatic sports, we heartily thank you for it.

No. 78, Yacht America, R. F. Loper, designer, Wood & Bros., builders, is without doubt the finest model on exhibition, the lines are easy, and divested of *lumps*. Cant it as you will the water streak is scarcely altered, and a perfect harmony is kept up throughout. The Yacht, of which the draught is but a type, is a superb specimen of mechanical skill: there is a style, a polish of outline that is peculiar to the America alone, making her not only a novelty, but a rare piece of artistic handiwork.

No. 74, Centreboard Schooner, S. L. Crawford, designed by Jno. R. Baker, for the oyster trade, is not very sightly, but for a working vessel is considered "sum-it" above mediocrecy, and answers admirably for the purpose she was designed.

No. 128, model of the Cygnet, formerly the Orion, one of Duke's choicest specimens, is a beastly abortion, wall sided like a Dutch 74, high enough in the stern to becalm her mainsail, and with a nose on her like an over grown sturgeon; verily but Yacht building is on the *up*, if we may judge by contrasting the above model with others in the vicinity; take for instance,

No. 1778, a model designed by Mr. Byerly, ship builder, Kensington, for the present owners of the Scud. We have no fault to find with a vessel of that shape, for it is really perfect—*almost*—yet it was condemned by those for whom it was intended, on account, we presume, of its want of *ungainliness*, "look on this picture and then on that."

No. 1901½, model of the Scud, Com. Stephens, of New York, originator; the *model* is well got up, painted, &c., for the show, by Albertson, builder, but it compares badly with Byerly's design, when divested of its Sunday clean; when you come to examine the *shape*, reader, take a good look at these two models, they are exhibited together, that a discriminating, unbiassed public may judge between them. We say no more.

No. 236. Skiff Chalmers Logan, (20 feet long) R. G. Wilkins designer, is a *flat-iron* of the "Skimming Dish" order—has an enormous beam (8 feet)—and is 24 in. deep, measures 7 feet on the transon—has 6 in. dead rise, dead flat baft of midships—all the timbers are the *same shape* fore and aft; the *heel* of the timber being cut off aft by the dead woods, and the *heads* of the same shortened by the harping, which is unusually lean. This is an experiment, and has not yet been tried; we therefore forbear expressing an opinion for the present. It *looks* well enough, though its excessive oddity, would indicate it a *dangerous* experiment. Time will show.

No. 1855. Sloop Eliza—a fancy model, designed by Tobias Wagener Jones, Esq., Marine Architect and draughtsman—is an entire model, elegantly and tastefully fitted up with state rooms, &c., showing the interior arrangements of a yacht's cabin; the rigging and sails are in keeping with the hull, which, for beauty and symmetry, cannot be excelled. It is well got up, and must have cost its originators a deal of time and "*vexation of spirit.*" Our old friend and brother workman will see we appreciate his enterprise and skill; others of the *profession* have not been quite so liberal in their views. Very great merit, however, proves its worth oft times, by the number of its enemies, and we are happy to congratulate our friend of "Moddle-dom" on his entire *success* in this particular.

Many other designs are on exhibition, but we have examined all that are of any very great note. We noticed a very beautiful painting of Mr. Loper's yacht America, represented in front of the city (Philadelphia) under full sail, going by the wind; it is the production of a young artist of considerable ability, and will compare creditably with Birch's best marine pieces. It attracts the eye of a yachtman the very moment he enters the room, and merits the highest encomiums, for it is deservedly *the* "picter."

Mr. Maul, the celebrated inventor of cotton twine, cotton duck, and Horizontal sails, exhibited a model top-sail, peculiar from the facility with which it is reefed. Mr. Maul is now beginning to reap the benefits of his inventions, which after a long series of opposition, on the part of his fellow workmen, (the sail makers,) and the obstinate skepticism of watermen in general, is yielding at last a rich harvest. There is no doubt the Scud owes her success in the last regatta to the *horizontal* make of her sails, which enabled her to come nearly *two points* nearer the wind than any other yacht engaged in the race. Mr. Loper has adopted them and assures us the America makes one mile out of twenty better time with them when upon a wind, than with the vertical cut sail. Com. Stephens will not have any other sail but the *horizontal*, which is no little recommendation. We believe for a vessel from 20 tons upwards, they surpass any other make of sail; but for a small yacht or skiff it will not answer, the stuff (patent seam duck,) is too light and stretches too much for practical use.

The "Water rats" visiting the Institute, were startled by a placard appearing over the model of the America, stating that Capt. Loper would sail his yacht against any other yacht of her length in the world, for $10,000, $5000 having been posted in the hands of the Institute committee as a forfeit to insure the making of the race, which proved to be a cruel hoax, perpetrated by some idle, unprincipled wag. It was taken down, soon after it appeared, and the unnecessarily excited ones breathed again.

Yours truly,

FLINTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Clipper.

SIR:—Having seen a number of communications in your paper respecting the boats Washington and America, I would be pleased to have you publish the inclosed statement, signed by the Captain of the America. This statement can be certified to by gentlemen who were in the race and others who were spectators and disinterested.

The communications mentioned above make the America longer than the Washington. I built her short 50 feet on deck and 39 feet 9 inches keel. They also say I came to New York for a model, after I saw Mr. Fish's model he altered, hearing the size I was building, but I never altered my boat to suit his model, as there is no necessity for our hunting models for fast boats. The Arctic built by me last year for Capt. R. F. Loper could not be beaten at Stonington. She this summer beat the Bianca, which was considered Mr. Fish's fastest boat; the Arctic had all her fixings and ballast in for a summer's cruise, her sails were not made for her spars being altogether too small, whilst the Bianca was in light ballast trim, ready for sailing. The Bianca was also beaten this fall by the Wilcox in a race of 24 miles. There is therefore no use for building new boats till the old ones are beaten, *but if Mr. Fish wants to try, he can have a chance next summer.* I would also advise him to build a boat in which the men are not afraid to go. It can be proved that the men who sailed the Washington in the first race with the America around "Montauk Point," refused to go there again in her, and chose an inside course for the reason that she was so badly *strung* that they had to bale her all the time, and before she was hauled out this fall they had to bale her night and day to keep her afloat, which any one can see, by an examination, as she now lies near Stonington.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.,

ISAAC WOOD,

Boat Builder, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yacht Washington and America.

THE LATE REGATTA AT STONINGTON.

The following statement, in reference to the late regatta at Stonnington puts a rather different construction upon other reports of that event. The statement is made by the sailing master of the America.

STONINGTON, Nov. 18, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—Several notices having appeared in the N. Y. CLIPPER, respecting the build, models, sailing, &c., of the boats America and Washington, I would respectfully solicit your attention to the details of the races at Stonington. The yacht America was modeled by R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia, and was the same length of keel as the Washington. Captain Loper built out the dead wood on the stern and made her one foot longer than the Washington, on the keel.

The America was built of heavy materials, coppered and adapted to go to any part of the coast, drawing in ballast trim 5½ feet water, with Board up. The Washington is of a light draft, not over 2½ feet, in ballast trim.

A race was got up to be run in Aug., between the America, Washington and two smaller boats. The course was to be in channel way, from Stonington breakwater around the sunken schooner off the Naps, thence around on the south side of the buoy off the Naps, then around the buoy and spivale off Watch Hill, then around Shagwam buoy off Montauk Point, then around Fisher's Island, then through the channel between the hummucks to breakwater, the place of starting, in 6 hours time. On the start, the mainsails of all the boats were hoisted, and the difference in the lengths of the keel was allowed. The Washington was given 1 minute start of the America, for the 1 foot difference in the length of keel. After the signal was given for the America to start, and before I let go of the cable, the throat halyard bolt gave way, and let the mainsail come down to the deck.—We had the jib about two-thirds hoisted; we immediately sent aloft to bring down the blocks and halyards to lash the gaft. By the time the mainsails were hoisted, there was lost 4½ minutes. We then proceeded on the race; about 10 minutes after we passed Shagwam buoy, we came up with and passed the Washington, and kept ahead of her till we came to the hummucks; then instead of the Washington *keeping in the course pointed out by the rules of the race*, and running between the hummucks, she went to the *south* of them, while the *America kept on the right course between them.* By the Washington going to the south, she kept out of tide way, and shortened the distance, thus cutting off the America. This brought her in, short of one minute, ahead of the America.—Had the Washington kept on the true course, the America would have got in first, notwithstanding the allowance given, and the lost time in getting under way. The Judges allowed the America 2½ minutes for the lost time in getting under way, and decreed that the America gained the race; but owing to all the boats being behind the 6 hours, the race must be run over the next day at 11 o'clock. The owners of the Washington *refused to run over the same course again*, but wished to run an *inshore* rout, and also wished a delay of 1 hour to repair their boat. The alteration was objected to by the owner of the America, but was overruled by the Judges and the owners of the Washington. The course was then altered with the express agreement that the Judges put a man in each boat to see that the rules of the race were complied with. The rules of the second race were that the boats were to run from the breakwater to the south of the sunken schooner off the Naps, to the south of the buoy off Napitree point, thence around the Watch Hill buoy, thence around Fisher's Island on the south, around Race buoy, thence around New London light boat, down between the Hummucks to breakwater, channel way. When the boats were at anchor, ready to start, *there was no men put on board* to see that the rules were complied with, the word was given for each boat to start at the proper time. In running for the first point, the sunken schooner, all the boats went to the *north* instead of the *south*; in running around Watch Hill, up to Fisher's Island point, where there was no advantage in wind or tide, the America gained upon the Washington 4½ minutes in time. After passing this point the Washington ran inshore among the rocks, being out of tide way, with light breezes, gained on the America in running the length of the island the 4½ minutes, and from 2 to 2½ miles. The America was not able to follow, as there was not water enough. Then the Washington had to come out into tide way and could not take any advantage. From this point to the breakwater, the place of starting, the America gained on the Washington some 2 miles, and came in short of a half a mile astern. The Prize was given to the Washington, although the agreement was that all the boats should keep in the channel way, but the Washington did not do it. The America started and ran both of these races with all her usual ballast on board, with the tanks, cooking utensials, bedding; in fact, everything belonging to her; but the Washington stripped off all her bedding, cooking utensils, berth boards, tanks, stanchions, and they even stripped off the bolt-rope from her jib; she was bare and nothing but the shell; as it was the calculation of her owners that if the wind was light, she might beat. So positive am I *that the America can beat the Washington that if Cap. Loper would allow her to run, there could be a purse raised of from one to three thousand dollars!* When the second race was over, I offered to bet Mr. Fish *One Thousand Dollars against Five Hundred* that the America could beat the Washington. Neither he nor the owners dare take it up to run round Black Island buoy and back to Stonington.

Truly, yours, &c.,

ISAAC PENDLETON,

Sailing Master of the yacht America.

Business Notices.

The Crisis.

Every body seems to have something to say about hard times. The same state of affairs existed in '36 and '37, but the country soon recovered from the financial panic, and once more moved along free and easy. It is a gratifying evidence of the popularity of those gentlemanly hatters, Messrs. Rafferty & Leask, to know that notwithstanding the theatrical crisis, their beautiful stores at 57 Chatham street, and corner of Chatham and Pearl, are as extensively patronised as ever. This may be attributed to the fact that at no other place can a better hat be purchased, or at cheaper rates. The Daguerrean Hat of Rafferty & Leask will always be popular. Each purchaser is presented, gratis, with a Daguerreotype likeness.

The Scent of Flowers.

The season of flowers has passed away, and yet we can bring back a recollection of them by dropping in at Dr. Gouraud's, where the most delicious perfumes may always be had. Here too, may be had that excellent article of Hair Dye manufactured by the Doctor, which in an instant gives to red, light, or grey hair the most beautiful brown or jet black color. Also Poudres Subtiles, which eradicate, almosti mmediately, all superfluous hair. We should not omit to notice, also, the Doctor's Celebrated Italian Medicated Soap, which, for the removal of freckles, pimples, and other disfigurements, and also for the prevention and cure of chaps, &c., stands preeminent. All of the above articles, with many others equally valuable, may be had of Dr. Gouraud, No. 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

The Great Emporium.

Our friend, James, the famous Broadway hatter, has already made his mark in the world of fashion. Whatever is new in the way of hats caps, furs, &c., you will be sure to find them at Mr. James' extensive and splendid establishment, No. 525 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. The salesmen are at once courteous and affable, and in purchasing an article at Mr. James', you lose sight of that restraint which is so common in other Broadway hat stores. There is no distinction there—every customer is treated alike; and to trade with Mr. James once is the same as though you were one of his oldest customers. Every article sold is of the best quality, and the prices at 525 are such as to suit all. Try it.

Interesting Lectures.

T. Piers Healey, Barrister-at-Law of the Temple, London, commenced on Wednesday evening of this week, a series of three lectures on "The Character and Policy of the Second Cæsar, and their Correlatives with the Despotism of Louis Napoleon," at the Clinton Hall, Astor Place. The second and third lectures will be delivered at the same place on the 6th, and 13th of December. The interesting character of these lectures must have a tendancy to draw together a large assemblage of the lovers of history.

"Life in the Clearings."

Those enterprising publishers, DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau street, have just issued a new volume, bearing the title, "Life in the Clearings, versus the Bush;" by Mrs. Moodie, author of "Roughing it in the Bush," &c. &c. As a record of stirring adventures, with graphic descriptions of life as it is, in the Clearings, this work is one of the most interesting character. From beginning to end the book is replete with amusing anecdotes.—Those who have perused "Roughing it in the Bush," should by all means procure a copy of "Life in the Clearings," for it is a fit companion to that work.

We advise our readers to peruse the book, for it cannot fail in helping to while away pleasantly and instructively these cool December nights.

AMUSEMENTS.

Purdy's National Theatre.

A. H. Purdy.....Manager and Proprietor.

☞ Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Single Persons to Private Box, $1 each; Balcony Box, $8.

GRAND REOPENING!

During the recess, the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, ornamented, carpeted, &c., and the Manager has no hesitation in asserting, that his NEW COMPANY is the best and most powerful company he has ever announced, as the following list will show:

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Mr H A Perry, the young American Tragedian, who will appear for six nights only.
Mr H F Daly, from the American Museum.
Mr H Howard, from the Broadway Theatre.
Mr G L Fox, the best Comedian on the Stage.
Mr C W Taylor, the popular author and actor.
Wm Thompson, late of California.
Mr Hampton, from the Pittsburgh Theatre.
Mr J Turner, late of the Eastern Theatres.
Mr J Herbert, Mr G Lingard, Mr H Stone, Mr Terry, Mr Chas Toulmin, Mr Lyon, Mr J P Cline, Mr W Harris.
Mrs H F Nichols, the universal favorite.
Miss A Hathaway, the celebrated Pantomimist and Versatile Actress.
Mrs W G Jones, the popular Actress and Vocalist.
Mrs N H Bannister, Mrs Wray, Miss Barber, Miss Hampton, Miss E Parker, Miss Tree, Mme Jeublee, Miss A Thayer, Miss Bartlett, Miss Lefolle.

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PROF. J WOODMAN HART

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HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

BY AN AMATEUR.

[*Continued.*]

I shall now give a short description of the mode very generally adopted by low dealers in selling a horse. For this purpose I will suppose a horse to be brought out for inspection that is a little lame before: the factotum brings him out well gingered, and probably after having administered three or four sharp cuts to his belly or legs—places where wheals do not readily show themselves—the animal rushes out of the stable, his tail on end, his nostrils dilated, and looking altogether exceedingly plucky—*alias* extremely frightened. He is led to rising ground, where he appears higher than he really is, as his fore-legs are raised above the spot whence you examine him. You proceed to inspect him, and when you are about to feel the doubtful leg, a sly wave of the whip—which the poor brute is all along expecting to be applied to him—produces a caper, which probably induces you to get out of the way of being trodden on; and this manœuvre is constantly resorted to whenever you wish to pass your hand down the *game* leg. At length, when you get rather tired of this, the word is given, "Run on, Tom." Crack goes the whip, the hat is taken off, and a rattling noise is made by beating it with the first: away goes the horse, prancing, capering, and cantering up the yard and back again, his head well supported by a tight-held bit, and his shoulder by that of the man who leads. "I want to see him trot, Mr. So-and-So; he seems to do nothing but canter." The dealer well knows the lameness will be seen at this pace. "Why don't you let the horse trot, Tom?—the gen'leman wants to see him trot," (crack—crack—rattle—rattle). Upon this ensues a second edition of the capering and cantering. "Beautiful trotter, Sir, 'pon my word—but he won't settle into a trot here, Sir: did fourteen miles within the hour no longer ago than yesterday, with his knee up to his chin.—That'll do, Tom, go in."—"Stop, stop; I want to see a little more of him."—"Go in, Tom, go in: what'll you give for him, Sir? He's worth a hundred; he is indeed. I refused a deal of money for him last week, but I must go down to —— fair the day after to-morrow, and so I'm determined to sell off what I've got." Now should you make an offer for him greater than the dealer would be delighted to take, he is too great a philosopher to manifest any joy at your bidding, but shakes his head, tells you innumerable lies, which are all at his finger's ends, and asks you a farther sum. Supposing he finds you peremptory in adhering to your first offer, he comes down in his demands in the following way: "Well, Sir, I shall sell, as I said afore, but you must spring a little, Sir. Now do you try and buy him, Sir, and I dare say we shall not fall out."

"Upon this hint you speak," and offer perhaps two, three, or five pounds more. "No, 'pon my word you're too hard upon me, Sir: say two pound more, and he is yours, Sir; there now." "No; I'll not give another penny." "Well, then, I tell you what I suppose we must do, Sir, we must halve the difference, and you must give me a pound, that's fair." This proposition is perhaps acceded to, and you find at length that your friend the dealer would gladly have taken much less than your first offer. However, of this be sure, that so long as you manifest the slightest symptom of continuing to bid, so long will the bargaining go on; and, supposing you to offer ten pounds less than a dealer will sell for, he will then ask ten pounds more than his price, in order that the final proposal of "splitting the difference" may obtain for him the sum he requires.

This being the case, after having acquired some experience relative to the value of horses, you should, when you have made up your mind as to the price you are willing to give for one, never allow your judgment to be warped by the representations of the owner, whose interest it is to say as much as possible in favor of his own property, nor suffer yourself to be tempted to offer a larger sum than you conceive to be the worth of a horse, by accounts of his having "leaped such a turnpike gate," or "left a whole field of hunters behind him in a severe run," or "trotted so many miles in harness within the hour," unless you have a good opportunity afforded you of ascertaining the truth of these statements, or of putting their probability to the test.

It is the business of a horse-dealer to cry up his cattle above all others; but such is the horse mania with which nine Englishmen out of ten are infected, that gentlemen very seldom tell the exact truth when dilating on the merits of their own nag. I do not by any means intend to insinuate that any gentleman will tell a wilful falsehood respecting his horse; but such is the desire to be thought to possess a good one, and to be considered a judge of horse flesh, that every man, almost unintentionally, is led to extol the qualities of his horse in a somewhat exaggerated strain; and when he wants to part with him, he of course cannot unsay what he has already said in his praise.

In purchasing a horse, therefore, once more I repeat, "take nothing for granted," even from a friend (and this is saying a great deal, but by no means too much; *experto credo*), but have a trial when you can get one, and form your own opinion, out of which do not allow yourself to be talked.

Were it not for the extraordinary accounts that we are constantly in the habit of seeing in the newspapers, of the mode in which some men are taken in by vagabond horse dealers of the lowest description, it would appear almost unnecessary to notice some of the common tricks of these fellows, so often have they been exposed; but as they are, in spite of their staleness, every now and then successfully practised upon the unwary, an exposition of some of the manœuvres of these vagabonds will not be misplaced.

One of their commonest tricks is to buy a fine-looking but unsound horse, very frequently a rank roarer, or a "bit of blood" that has broken down, and advertise him with the usual excuses of sale which I have already noticed. If he is for sale in the hunting season, "no fence is too high, or hounds too fast for him;" or "he is by Highflyer or Cock Robin, (or some other horse that flourished perhaps fifty years ago, for your dealer is neither very well versed in the lore of the Racing Calender, nor very particular), out of Sky-scraper's dam, &c., and was bought of the breeder." If he is to be disposed of at the beginning of the summer—"he is a delightful hack—a splendid park-horse—has been a few times in harness and went very quiet—has grand and extraction, and is parted with for no fault, ill health being the owner's reason for selling him, &c. Probably fifteen pounds would well repay the advertiser for his purchase, and he may be ready and delighted to take that sum for him. Attracted by the description given of the horse (which is represented as being able to do every thing but talk), a customer, rather green, proceeds to inspect him. Half a glance is sufficient to inform the dealer (who is generally in a groom's livery, and says "his master is out of town") that the person examining the horse is a novice. There is a timidity about those unaccustomed to horses, an awkwardness in handling them, and a want of method in their examination, that betrays the unpractised hand in a moment to the experienced eye of a *coper*, as a low dealer is termed. He, therefore, unblushingly asks three or four times the money that he is prepared to take for his horse, and very fairly offers a trial of him. "Take him away for two or three days, Sir, and do what you like with him. Master won't sell him to any one as ain't satisfied with him, and you'll find him better than I tells you he is." Charmed with this liberal mode of doing business, our flat accepts the offer, and in an evil hour bestrides the horse, after leaving a deposit in the hands of the groom nearly equalling the sum asked for him, besides giving that worthy functionary a sovereign for himself for the very honest information he has vouchsafed to bestow upon him, and for having promised for this reward "to get five or ten pounds thrown off the price."

The horse is walked off the stones, when his rider begins to think that it will not be amiss to try how his bargain can trot, and then does he "a tale unfold." Either he roars more sonorously than do the united tenants of Van Amburgh's largest cage, or he turns dead lame, or displays some vice which is by no means agreeable to an unexperienced equestrian. He is accordingly turned round, and his rider, indignation oozing at every pore, takes him back to his stable, and calls loudly for "the Groom." As well may he

"Call spirits from the vasty deep!"

In answer to his summons appears an ostler, who affirms that "the gemman is gone; that he only brought the 'oss there the night afore from the country, and that he knows nothing about him." Here is a dilemma for a novice! Instead of the deposit he has left being ten or fifteen pounds less than the value of the horse, it is twenty pounds more than he is worth; and the man who has got his money, will probably, if caught, take the benefit of the "Insolvent Act;" or give a bill for the horse back again, sell him to another flat, and be *non est inventus* when the bill becomes due; or he may possibly, through the uninterested testimony of that honest worthy, the ostler, prove that he fairly sold the horse without a warranty, and that the purchaser must be the loser by his want of knowledge. On the one hand, there is the uncertainty of finding a rogue whom this poor wight knows not where to look for, and who perhaps is metamorphosed into "a swell," with formidable moustaches, an eye-glass, and gold-headed cane; in short, into a being who would never be recognised as the smooth-haired unwhiskered groom, with the narrow white handkerchief tied tightly round his throat, the striped black and yellow waistcoat, the bagging breeches, and knowing tops, and who, unless discovered forthwith and with his money in his pocket, and afterwards convicted of roguery, is probably not worth a shilling; and on the other hand is a horse by which he certainly now must lose money, but whose defects if he will take the trouble to study them, may save him a deal of expenditure hereafter, and furnish him with abundance of experience on many points worth knowing. Then again there is the trouble of setting constables on the look out for a man of whom perhaps he can give but a very poor description—and this point is a very weighty one with many people—and the fees wherewith the palms of these conscientious dignitaries are to be greased. On the whole then, many a man is disposed to put up with his first loss as the least, and the vagabond by whom he has been cheated is allowed to be at large, and to practise similar frauds upon unwitting customers whenever he can pick up a good screw—a species of animal prized beyond measure by all that genus of rascals who do not scruple to swear to the soundness of any animal they possess, be their diseases and defects more numerous than those contained in the whole range of Professor Coleman's Lectures.

In order to illustrate the unblushing effrontery with which your low dealer palms off an unsound horse, I will relate one instance among many of those in which I have laid bare the schemes of these rascals. Being in want of a horse, and having plenty of time on my hands, I one morning wrote down the addresses given in several advertisements describing horses gifted with every good quality that can well be imagined, and forthwith proceeded to hunt up the owners of these matchless steeds. In my peregrinations I lighted upon two horses in the Red Lion Yard, Holborn (a noted coper's stable), one of which was a remarkably fine brown horse that I thought would suit my purpose. Accordingly I had him out, and thinking him a little lame in one fore-leg, would have nothing to do with him. In vain did a groom in livery and a stable-boy in undress endeavor to persuade me to "take the horse on trial for a week, and ride and drive him as I liked." I insisted on a reference, and was informed that "the horse belonged to a gentleman who lived in the first white house beyond Streatham Church, and that his only reason for selling them was that he had a dreadful complaint in the kidneys, and had just undergone a terrible operation, performed by Sir Astley Cooper, who declared he could not live many days." Now it so happened that I was going that road, and, therefore, having learnt the gentleman's name, I took my departure, resolved to give him a call as I rode through Streatham. In the meantime I proceeded to the Portugal Stables, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where I found two uncommonly handsome horses "warranted sound in every respect." I was told "they belonged to a Captain Somebody, at Acton-Bottom, and that he was ordered to join his regiment abroad immediately, and consequently would part with his horses for much less than their real value. This finale to the description led me to inspect them rather closely, notwithstanding they were the property of a gentleman. If he is to be disposed of at the beginning of the summer—"he is a delightful hack—a splendid park-horse—has been a few times in harness and went very quiet—has grand and extraction, and is parted with for no

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ON SHOEING.

OF PARING THE HOOF, THE ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM THE UNSKILFUL PERFORMANCE OF THIS OPERATION; AND OF SHOEING GOOD FLAT AND CONVEX FEET.

[*Continued.*]

A flat foot must be pared with great caution; the butteris must only touch the wall, merely to divest it of the old horn as neatly as possible. We must not cut away any thing from the sole or frog, these parts requiring all their strength to resist the humors, which flow to them in too great abundance, whilst the wall, deprived of its nourishment, exhibits itself dried up, irregular, and sealy.

The convex foot, I have already said, in describing the hoof, is that in which the sole extends below the quarters, presenting a surface more or less convex. This deformity is so much the more dangerous, as the horse is obliged to bear on the ground at the centre of the sole, which would soon render him incapable of service, if not remedied in the shoeing.

A foot may, by a particular habit, be disposed to become flat; the sole may become weak; in a word, the whole texture of the horn may be disposed to relaxation; but nature, we are sure, never deviated so far from her own wise laws, as to intend to give the foot the shape we are speaking of.

This shape is always accidental, and the result of the bad method of paring the foot to excess, and of giving a concave shape to the upper surface of the shoe. This last cause, by compressing the quarters, forces down the weakened sole, so as to make it lose its natural shape, and acquire a greater or less degree of convexity.

It is not in this case only, that this bad shape of the shoe produces dangerous consequences; the strongest feet are impaired by it; it crushes the quarters, and contracts the heel, from which a compression of the quick parts ensue, and consequently lameness in a great number of horses. There is no method of remedying a convex foot, and we may think ourselves fortunate, if we are sometimes able to check its progress; the manner of paring it is the same as for the flat foot, the sole must be cautiously pared, and use the shoe No. 4, the shape of which must be altered relatively to the state of the foot; it is evident that there is no possibility of establishing the basis of the foot solidly upon the ground, on account of the convexity which we are obliged to give the shoe. Let us now proceed to the shoeing of feet which are very defective in their position.

When the toes are turned outwards, the pressure of the foot on the ground lies chiefly on the inward quarters.—He will most likely succeed, 1st: by preserving to the inward quarter all its height. 2d: by lowering that of the outward quarter. 3d: by increasing the thickness of the inward branch of the shoe; and fourthly, by rendering the outward one very thin. By means of this two-fold operation, the foot will be brought back to the vertical plane, and will bear equally, and at the same time, on all parts of its circumference.

We should also take care to shoe with great exactness, and very short in the inner heel, because horses, whose feet are turned outward, are apt to cut themselves with the extremity of the inner branch; and here we must observe, that if the defect under consideration has its origin in the upper parts of the extremity, or in the too narrow conformation of the chest, as it sometimes happens, we must renounce the method we have just laid down; because, by suddenly altering the position of the foot, though a vicious one, we should expose the ligaments of the articulations, between that part and the shoulder, to hurtful extensions of more dangerous consequence than the fault which we meant to correct: it is therefore only, when that fault proceeds from the articulation of the fetlock, that some attempts may be made by a slow and gradual process.

When the toes are turned inward, one must proceed by a contrary method. 1st: cut the inward quarter. 2nd: preserve the outward one. 3d: increase the thickness of the branch on that side; and 4th, diminish that of the inward branch, by taking off as much as possible from the wall, reckoning from the middle of the toe to the middle of the inward quarter, because it is with this part that the horse cuts himself; but before we employ this method, we must understand the nature of the fault, and for that purpose we must employ the mode of reasoning used in the former article.

We proceed now to the consideration of the narrow heel; or, as the farriers call it, hoof-bound: this defect consists in the excessive contraction of the heels and quarters, and is natural to many horses of the southern parts of Europe, and also to blood horses of different countries. There is no remedy against this original defect. He must pare and shoe the foot as if it were a good one, and apply the concave shoe, which will project rather more than on a well formed foot. By these means we shall stop the progress of this defect, which the farriers promote by cutting away the sole and the frog, and the binders. This, when not an original defect, proceeds from the natural dry disposition of the fibres of the hoof; from the destruction of the sole, the frog, and the binders; as also from the concave or hollow shape of the upper surface of the shoe; but the natural dryness of the fibres alone, however, great, seldom produces lameness. It is then the butteris, that butchering tool, that almost always occasions this evil we are speaking of. It is very rare for a hoof-bound foot to be perfectly restored; but the defect may be diminished, or at least its progress stopped.

To this end, the sole, the frog, and the binders, must be preserved with the utmost care. These parts, in their growth, will throw out the heels a little, or at least will form an opposition to their further contraction.

The heels are to be pared flat, as well as the whole circumference of the wall; and we must use the common concave shoe, and in order to second the effects of shoeing, we must not omit bathing the feet in lukewarm water, and applying emollient poultices both under and over the foot. We must not expect a speedy cure; the space of a year is a very short term in a case of this nature, as may be judged by considering the slowness of the re-production of the nail.

I cannot pass over in silence the Slipper Shoe, which many practitioners use to remedy the defect in question, and which is at present the only resource of the Professors of Veterinary Schools of France. The shape of the shoe is exactly the shape of the common shoe in the whole of the extent of its surface; but the outward edge is exceedingly thin, whilst the inward is altogether as thick; so that the side of the shoe towards the foot, forms a slope, of which the pretended use is, to press open the heels, and turn them outward. But not only nature will not consent to so forced an effect, but we must also observe, that we really increase the cause of the defect, in opening the heels, as the farriers do, in order to apply the slipper shoe.

Let us now proceed to the shoeing of the horse "that cuts" as it is called.—We have already said, in speaking of the feet that turn inward or outward, the horse cuts himself with the toes or with the heels. This accident happens more or less frequently, in proportion to the degree of the defect in the conformation, and of the weakness or weariness in the horse. In all these cases, there is but one remedy, which consists in applying a shoe perfectly exact, very short on the inner side, and without stamp-holes on that side, and paring off from the quarters as much as possible without destroying it, as frequently happens. Several farriers, unable to succeed by this simple method, give to the inward branches of the shoe several irregular forms, which, without preventing the evil, makes the feet bear foul on the ground.

By just attending to the following reflections, we shall be convinced of the uselessness of the excessive thickness which some farriers give to the inward branches of the shoe; and of the cramps which others raise on some points of the branch.

It is certainly not when the foot is on the ground that it cuts the neighboring leg—it is only when that foot is up; consequently, whatever position we give the foot, by means of any shape whatever of the shoe, we shall never be able to change the action or play of the muscles, nor the direction of the articulated parts of the leg.

It is possible, by the manner of shoeing, to turn the toes a little inward, or a little outward, and consequently the heels also: but this effect will only last whilst the foot rests upon the ground; as soon as it quits it, it must follow the direction given by the leg, and form a curve, larger or smaller, which brings it nearer to the supporting leg, which it will strike every time that the horse happens to lose his equilbrium in going; the only remedy is to shoe to a nicety, inwardly.

We shall now endeavor to explain, concisely, the cause which occasions a horse to over-reach, *i. e.*, to strike his hind upon his fore feet, and to indicate the best method of shoeing in that case.

The act of over-reaching is performed by the toes of the hind feet, either on, or between its branches, or else by striking the heels, which are thereby often dangerously cut, or bruised. It is obvious that the hind feet could not strike the fore feet, unless the last remained too long on the ground, or unless the former rose from it too soon; this tardiness in the one, or over quickness in the other, is the effect of the particular conformation of the horse, though sometimes the fault of the rider, and sometimes the fault of the farrier.

Horses most liable to over-reach are those which are low in front, with large shoulders and a bulky head; and the neck either too long or too thick. In all these cases, the fore legs being overburthened, rise but with difficulty, and not sufficiently, and cover very little ground. It is useless to observe, that a horse is also subject to over-reach when he is too high in his hind quarters, because this height is only determined by his being too low in front. A horse over-reaches, also, when his fore legs stand under him, *i. e.*, when they are in an oblique direction inclining backwards, or when the hinder extremities approach too near the centre of gravity of the body, whether it proceeds from the general direction of the limb or merely from too great a bend in the hock. A horse over-reaches when he is too short in the body; when the spine of the back bone is curved outward. A horse may also over-reach from accidental causes, when a rider over-burthens the shoulders of his horse with his own weight; this fault is very common in England, and, indeed, there is no country where horses are so soon ruined before.

The neglect of the hand in abandoning the bridle may dispose a horse to over-reach; when the toe of the hind shoe, and the heel of the fore shoe, are too long, it promotes the action of over-reaching. Lastly, natural laziness will expose him to the same inconvenience.

To remedy the action of over-reaching, we must endeavor to accelerate the rising of the fore feet, and to retard that of the hind, in which we sometimes succeed by the following means:

Begin by cutting and paring the fore heels as much as possible, without weakening them; then use the half-moon shoe, of which the heels are very short and thin; on the contrary, preserve all the height of the hind heels, take off as much of the toe as possible, and shoe very short in this part. The shoe No. 2, may fulfil this object. The effect which the manner of paring may produce deserves to be explained.

The height of the fore heels being diminished, will expose the flexor muscle to a greater extension, from which will proceed a degree of uneasiness, which will oblige the horse to lift its foot from the ground sooner than it would have done, had the heel been higher. In the hind feet, on the contrary, not only the whole height of the heels will be preserved, but an addition made thereto; and from the thickness of the shoes the last degree of extension of the flexor muscle will be retarded.—The horse, far from being induced, through pain, to take his hind legs from the ground, will keep it there longer than if his heels had been lower, and from this manner of operating there will result a greater interval of time between the motion of the fore and hind legs, which will oppose itself into action of over-reaching. A very simple comparison will probably render the principle very intelligible.

Women who wear very high heeled shoes, walk, almost all, with their knees more or less bent, so that the extensor muscles never attain the least degree of contraction, nor the flexors the least degree of extension which the construction of the leg would allow of.

But should they suddenly change the shoe they have been accustomed to, for some with very low heels, they would first experience a painful stretching in the last mentioned muscles, which would oblige them to lift their feet sooner from the ground, than in the former case.

It would doubtless be observed, that as the application of the principles here established to prevent a horse from over-reaching, produce pain, it cannot be agreeable to nature; this I admit, and I therefore recommend acting in this case with all possible prudence in the beginning.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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" " " "	2,000
" " " "	1,000
2 " " " $500 *each*	1,000
10 " " " 100 "	1,000
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